CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28514—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st Aug.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4929	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3943	800	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2883	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4072	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Toulin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th Augt.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	21th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 12, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	660	1st Sept. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplies at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	21th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 4, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th September 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 19th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

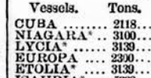
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th August, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	29th Aug.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 15th, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

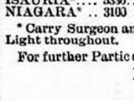
Vessels.	Tons.	
CUBA	2118	Late August for Dunkirk.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3130	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2200	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3130	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "RENOWN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1891. Agents.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines. DINNER SERVICE.

		Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates	per doz	22 0	25 0
10 „ Meat do.	„	3 4	3 12
10 „ Soup do.	„	3 4	3 12
8 „ Pudding do.	„	2 4	2 8
6 „ Cheese do.	„	1 14	2 2
18 „ Well Gravy Dish	each	5 8	6 4
18 „ Flat Dish	„	3 4	3 12
16 „ do.	„	2 4	2 8
14 „ do.	„	1 6	1 9
12 „ do.	„	1 0	1 2
10 „ do.	„	0 15	1 1
16 „ Fish Drainer	„	2 4	2 8
9 „ Pie Dish	„	0 12	0 14
11 „ do.	„	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover	„	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish	„	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand	„	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand	„	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish	„	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish	„	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl	„	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish	„	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 persons	„	57 0	64 0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.* BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers	„	5 8	6 4
Plates	„	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin	each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered	„	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug	„	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug	„	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish	„	2 4	2 8
12 „	„	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand	„	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack	„	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates	„	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups	„	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate	„	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons		28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do.		15 0	17 0

Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service.....Cash Rs. 85 Credit Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service..... „ „ 97 „ „ 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons...Cash Rs. 51 Credit Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons... „ „ 27 „ „ 30

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S COMPLETE

"In respect both to matter and style the book is extremely creditable to the publishers, and the price is within the reach of all."—*Times of India.*

KEMP & CO.'S
COMPLETE GUIDE TO HEALTH.
For India and the Tropics.

Gives all necessary information regarding:—

ACCIDENTS,
EMERGENCIES,
Practical Hints for the Treatment of over 150 common complaints.
SICKNESS,
OPERATIONS,
HYGIENE,
NURSING, &c.
Should be in every Household in India.

Limp Roan, Pocket Size. Price, Re. 1-8.

GUIDE TO HEALTH.

"A work like the one under notice must come as an inestimable boon. We trust that the "Complete Guide to Health" will meet with the hearty appreciation it deserves, and survive through many editions."—*English Mail.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash. Prices. Rs. a.	Credit. Prices. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3 8	4 0
„ „ No. 2, „ „	3 4	3 12
„ „ No. 3, „ „	3 0	3 8
JAVA NOBLES „ „	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut, for Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	0 14	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0	2 4

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER

FROM THE
VICTORIA SPRING.

THIS WATER is very agreeable to the taste, and contains a large amount of Natural Carbonic Acid, making it exceedingly suitable for mixing with Wine and other drinks without affecting their clearness.

Price Per Doz.....Qts. Rs. 6-0
„ „ .....Pts. „ 4-8

SOLE IMPORTERS:—
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
LONDON HOUSE:
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY,
G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have proved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.
(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DeM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.
These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.
This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.
In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.	WORM BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.	DIURETIC BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.	COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.	Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.
Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.	

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.
Hospitals, Dispensaries, Laboratories, Schools, and Charitable Institutions supplied at Wholesale Rates.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY:	POSTAL ADDRESS:	POONA:
Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.	Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.	"Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER
will be performed
AT A CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, the 1st SEPT., 1891, at 9-15.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after TUESDAY, 25th Aug., 1891.
Reserved Seats .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats ..... „ 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1891,
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
MORNING SESSION FROM 11 A.M., to 1 P.M.
AFTERNOON do. 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR will be in attendance during the Sessions, and a BAND will play at the EVENING.

NUGENT & Co.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE....	E. Halley....	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 51 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET, BOMBAY.

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CIGARS,
CHEROOTS,
CIGARETTES,
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SPECIALITIES :—
HIGH CLASS TOBACCO.
GUARANTEED QUALITY.
PERFECT CONDITION.
BOCK'S AND UPMANN'S
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
In hermetically sealed tins of
50 and 100 each.
J. NEUBERG,
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THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.
APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs 4 per year.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List, Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (100) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

PEARSE'S INVALID PORT.—Highly nutritious. Per bot. Re. 1-12, per doz. Rs. 18 only. SHERRY WINE, per bot. Re. 1-12, per doz. Rs. 18 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

25 YEARS' World-Wide Reputation. Ring Worm or Dhobies' Itch Ointment, specially the Indian variety of this troublesome skin disease. Cure guaranteed in three or four applications.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Ponshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WANTED.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.
Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.
No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.
The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.
Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.
By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*
ANNAS 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange,
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the p st mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At th same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Sion's, January 5, 1881, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into this country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne, Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... „ 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 289, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1891, at 6 o'clock P.M.
W. WEBB,
21th July 1891. Honorary Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent up to the 30th September, 1891, for the supply of 30,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1892, for renewals on the Mysore State Railway, between Mysore and Gubbi.
Tenderers' schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.
The tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th August, 1891.

NOTICE.
"EUROPHEN."
THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.
A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claim upon or against the Estate of CHARLES COLLETT, late of Highclere, Warberry Hill, Torquay, in the County of Devon, who died at Highclere, Warberry Hill aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of January 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will annexed, of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of June, 1891, granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE and WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorneys of LUCY ELLEN COLLETT, the widow and Executrix named in the Will of the deceased for her use and benefit and limited until she shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to her, are required to send to the Undersigned at their office, No. 1, Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 9th day of September, 1891, as after that date the said Philip Bourchier Savile and William Garrod Mayhew as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, to the said Executrix Lucy Ellen Collett as the person thereto entitled, or otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 28th day of July, 1891.
SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO.,
Administrators' Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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FOR SALE, THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND:—
A PAIR OF BLACK AUSTRALIAN COBS, beautifully matched, go in Single and Double Harness, fast, steady, and believed to be sound.
A WELL-BRED WALER MARE, 15 hands, aged about 9 years, very fast and steady, believed to be sound.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS for the above.
AN ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAM, in first-class order, with Pole and Shafts.
CAN BE SEEN ON APPLICATION AT No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 3; with Postage, Rs. 3-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, Apollo Bunder Rooms, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Waverley arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Werneth Hall (s), for Liverpool; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Umballa (s), Rangoon, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Renown entered the dook yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Incharran entered the dock yesterday.

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The Cocoanut Fair will be held to-day at 2 p. m. on the Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and Bushire, per extra s.s. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The match between the Rovers and Royal Artillery has been postponed till to-morrow, Thursday evening, when it will take place on the Cooperage.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. William Pires, a sub-overseer in the Public Works Department, and at present employed to superintend the construction of the Bai Motlibai Hospital, which is now being built at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police the theft of brass fittings, valued at Rs. 93, from the hospital compound.

A VAGRANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Holdway charged John Edwards before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence, and thereby committing an act of vagrancy. The Magistrate committed the accused to the work-house.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played to-night, commencing at 8-30 p.m.:—

Quick March	Eldorado	W. Jones.
Valse	Les Palinem	Waltenfel.
Polka	Toutgie Joies	Fahmbach.
Valse	Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Mazurka	Redova	D'Albert.
Valse	Southern Breeze	Meisaler.
Polka	Jolly Vagrants	Gung'l.
Galop	Reiter	Jakoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISORDERLY MAHOMEDANS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Abdul Hussein Tyebally and two others were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. On Monday, whilst the accused were under the influence of liquor, they met a Bania at Chandanwadi, and asked him to give them some money, as it is the custom amongst the natives to give alms to Mahomedans on *taboot* holidays. On the Bania refusing to comply, the accused assaulted him, when the police came and arrested the accused. His worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Miss Kate Bromley, daughter of Mr. Bromley, "Valentine Lodge," Poona, which melancholy event took place at the Sassoon Hospital early yesterday morning. The deceased had been ailing for some weeks, but no danger was apprehended until the last few days. The funeral took place in the afternoon, the chief mourners being her father and brother. Amongst those present were Mr. Lee Warner General and Mrs. Pottinger, Dr. Burke, Colonel Hibbert, Mr. Osman, &c., &c. It was a fitting tribute to the deceased lady's love of flowers that the simple white coffin was covered with wreaths and crosses sent by sympathetic friends. Great sympathy is felt for her father in his severe trial—the loss of a most devoted and accomplished daughter.—*Deccan Herald.*

ROBBING A GOLDSMITH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Luximan Narayan, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs 24, the property of Atmaram Bhau, a goldsmith, living at Bhendi Bazaar. Early yesterday morning, whilst the complainant was asleep, the accused, who came out of jail on the 30th of June last, entered his shop, the door of which was opened, and breaking open a box stole its contents. As he was leaving the premises, the complainant awoke, and on seeing the accused raised an alarm. The accused threw down the articles and tried to run away, but was followed and arrested by the complainant's brother, who handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted a previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to three month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A DISTINGUISHED BRAZILIAN.—A correspondent writes to us:—The Brazilian cruiser Almirante Barroso' which was here sometime back on her voyage home, has finally reached Brazil, and is now undergoing a thorough overhauling at Rio de Janeiro before starting on a voyage to Europe. Admiral Custodio Jose de Mello, who hoisted the national colors on board the cruiser on reaching Brazil, was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and congratulated on the successful termination of the commission, which extended to about two years, and during which time he circumnavigated the world. Shortly after assuming command of one of the divisions of a squadron, the admiral was elected a deputy to the Congress of Rio de Janeiro, which honor he declined, but being pressed by a large number of Brazilians, he finally accepted. As a deputy to Congress he maintains his high reputation, and commands the respect of his colleagues by his vigorous and brilliant speeches in the Brazilian Senate House.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A LAME BEGGAR.—Custoor Jetha and Javerchand Bhaya, both Marwarees, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C.W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Devichand Tekchund. The evidence showed that the complainant was severely assaulted owing to some misunderstanding between the parties arising out of monetary transactions, which matter was referred for arbitration to a Hindu named Rewalal, but as the disputants did not abide by his propositions, a *punch* was called in as the best channel towards effecting a settlement. This course also proving unsuccessful, offensive language was used by both parties, when accused assaulted the complainant so severely as to necessitate his removal to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, and Dr. Easdon, of that institution, testified to the serious nature of the wounds. It was contended for the defence that, as the complainant was lame, his injuries were the result of a fall. The Magistrate, after hearing corroborative evidence of the assault, inflicted a penalty of Rs. 20 on the first accused, and the second was discharged for want of evidence.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF MOOGBHAT LANE.—A memorial has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, signed by about 200 residents of Moogbhat Lane and the surrounding localities, requesting, for reasons therein given, that immediate steps be taken (1) for metalling, levelling, and improving Moogbhat Lane, which is, to all intents and purposes, a public street, and which, being recently disturbed by the Municipality for the purpose of laying the new pipe drain sewers is at present full of pits and holes and in a dangenerous, as well as insanitary, condition; (2) for the removal of an encroachment caused by widening the staircase of a chawl at the corner of the said lane which opens on the Thakoordwar Road, as also the additional new post and room behind the said staircase, which were not there before, and the space under which has, for years past, been used as part of the thoroughfare. The grounds urged in support of the application appear very reasonable, and the Commissioner is asked to issue definite orders in the matter,, without delay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. SERVICE will be held on board the steamer Alderley in the Victoria Dock this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A LAND-ACQUISITION-ACT CASE.

JUGA HURJEE KOOMBHAR AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the defendant his servants and agents may be restrained from putting into force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of acquiring a portion of the plaintiffs' premises from taking possession of the portion of the premises before a valid award has been made; and from proceeding with any enquiry as to the value and amount of compensation under a notice of the 23rd April 1891; and that it may be declared that the Collector is not entitled to take possession of the plaintiffs' premises before he has made a valid award under the Land Acquisition Act; and further that he is not entitled to hold any enquiry or make any award under his notice of the 23rd April 1891. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Frere, Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

It appears that the plaintiff is the owner of a manufactory of tiles, bricks, &c., and carries on his business at premises situate on the road from Matoonga to Sion. The premises stand in the first plaintiff's name in the Collector's books, having been made over to him by the second plaintiff, his father. No formal conveyance of the legal estate had been made, and the second plaintiff was joined as a party in order to avoid disputes as to want of parties. The premises not only consisted of the manufactory but of a house in which the plaintiffs lived and a chawl which is let to tenants. The premises consisted of the manufactory, house, and buildings and the compound thereof, all within the same ambit and circuit. On the 22nd January 1891, there appeared in the *Government Gazette* a declaration that a portion of the plaintiffs' premises was required for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act. On the 24th February 1891, the plaintiff received from the Collector of Bombay a notice by which he was required to appear before the Collector on the 3rd July 1891 to state the nature of his interest and the claims he had to compensation in respect of the land proposed to be taken up. In the month of April, the Collector required the plaintiff to give up possession of the portion he was desirous of taking up, although the time for making an award of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act and the time for hearing the plaintiffs' contentions and desires had not arrived. The Collector's man also came on the premises on more than one occasion, threatened to take possession, required possession to be given, and said he had taken possession. On the 23rd April, the Collector illegally gave the plaintiffs' solicitors notice that he would proceed with the enquiry into the matter four days later, although the 3rd July 1891 had already been fixed for such enquiry. No public notice was given of the intention to hold the enquiry on the 27th April 1891. The date having once been fixed, the plaintiffs contended that the Collector had no power to alter the date; nor had he power to hold such enquiry or make any award without complying with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The plaintiffs further said that they desired that the whole of the manufactory, house, and other buildings should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and that the Collector was not entitled to put in force the provisions of the Act for the purpose of acquiring a part only, as he proposed to do, of the manufactory, house, and other buildings. The Collector on the 27th April 1891 was about to enquire summarily into the value of the portion of the premises and to determine the amount of compensation to be allowed for it. The plaintiffs' solicitors protested against his proceedings, and with great difficulty induced him to postpone his intended action until the 1st May 1891, when he intended to put in force the provisions of the Act in order to acquire the portion of the premises.

For the Collector, it was denied that any portion of the plaintiffs' premises was a manufactory within the meaning of section 55 of the Land Acquisition Act. He also denied that the so-called manufactory, house, and chawl were within the same orbit and circuit; or that the plaintiffs were entitled to insist that the whole of the premises should be acquired by him. He further denied that the piece of land which he was about to acquire was a part of a house, manufactory, or other building within the meaning of section 55. The defendant submitted that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief claimed, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day-

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	68	71	55	50	52	76	49	56
Tuesday, Aug. 18	2	9	....		5	0	11	
Total	70	80	55	50	52	81	49	67
Total fall to 18th August 1890	63	57	65	13	67	78	53	55
Total fall to 18th August 1889	60	95	61	89	63	44	58	19

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for week ending Friday, 14th August, 1891:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	40	88	Nassick	13	86
Raver	13	1	Deolalee	9	95
Nimbora	15	51	Ghoti	64	64
Bhadli	20	2	Nargaon	15	90
Jalgaon	31	27	Warrengaon	18	45
Sirsoli	18	71	Hoodgi	2	74
Bhasawad	21	22	Mohal	9	69
Maheji	17	41	Madha	7	11
Pachora	14	60	Barsi Road	6	70
Kasgaon	16	32	Keim	7	42
Naidongri	14	74	Jehur	10	71
Challisgaon	13	87	Pomalwari	4	48
Nandgaon	11	77	Dexal	8	8
Munmad	11	7	Lanowli	127	84
Lasalgaon	10	5	Dhond	7	13
Kerwadi	9	16	Talegaon	21	33

RECENT years have developed such wonderful discoveries in the fields of Science, Art, and Manufactures that it seems almost strange that nature is not completely superseded and everything performed artificially. Where our forefathers used the flint and steel we employ the wax match, and instead of the old fashioned lamps and candles we have gas and electric lights. We have also replaced the old rumbling stage-coach with our railways and electric trams. Generally speaking, so much progress has not been made in the field of medicine, very few really important discoveries (with one notable exception) having been made; disease still treads its insidious course among the inhabitants of this fair land. What is it, and how does it get into the body? Disease makes its attack so gently and developes itself so gradually, that many people never suspect its deadly presence until a dangerous stage is reached. They neglect the first signs, as a feeling of weakness, dull eyes, fickle appetite, pains in the sides, dark or muddy urine, continual tired feeling and restless and wakeful nights: these symptoms only too plainly tell the approach of some physical affliction; bitterly do people thus attacked rue their carelessness and thoughtlessness in disregarding the early and curable stages. A timely use of Clement's Tonic would have restored the health and vigor, insured rest and rebuilt the physical and nervous constitutions, and reinvigorated the whole physical structure; its price is so low that a long course of it can be taken for less money than one visit to a doctor will cost, and you have a medicine which has proved its virtues in hundreds of cases, whereas the doctor's prescription is haphazard and experimental. A gentleman who objects to have his name published writes:—"Castlereagh-street, Sydney,—Dear Sir,—For some time past I have been in the hands of the doctors, and I can truthfully assert that I obtained not the slightest benefit. I heard of Clement's Tonic, and have taken three bottles with such marked good results as to cause me to write and congratulate you on the very excellent virtues of your remedy. It has completely cured me of all my disorders, and I feel myself an entirely different man. A friend of mine to whom I gave a bottle, half of which he has taken, says he feels wonderfully better in his general health, and, with myself, begs to cordially thank you for giving the public the benefit of your skill in manufacturing such a splendid tonic. I do not wish my name used in print, but hope you are very prosperous in the sale of your medicine, as you justly deserve." We must, however, give one word of warning. Some unscrupulous traders are only too anxious to force some vile imitation of Clement's Tonic upon an unsuspecting purchaser. We consider the man who practices such deceit and will trifle with the sufferings of unfortunate men and women to be destitute of all honor and honesty, or as Shakspere puts it

> A stoney adversary, an inhuman wretch,
> Incapable of pity, void and empty,
> From every drachm of mercy.

Reader, take this lesson to heart, and read these words to the swindler who tries to impose upon you with a substitute, which he knows is worthless. Ask for and insist on Clement's Tonic. Laboratories: Newtown, N.S.W.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Carroll occupied the chair, and the others present were: Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Harkissondas Narotumdas, M. B. Barbhaya, A. M. Dharamsi.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The first business of importance was the consideration of a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the chief of the Fire Brigade has condemned, as unserviceable, 7 manuals, 3 fire escapes, and 1 brake. Asking the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the purchase of 4 new steamers at Rs. 9,500 each, or Rs. 33,000 in all, 7 manuals for Rs. 10,500, 3 fire escapes for Rs. 4,320, and 1 brake for Rs. 3,000. Total cost, Rs. 55,820. Also requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the transfer of Rs. 31,512 available in the current year's budget on account of interest and Sinking Fund for the proposed loan of Rs. 5½ lakhs for the Fire Brigade quarters to meet the cost of 3 steamers and 2 manuals at a total cost of Rs. 31,500. Proposing to enter the remaining articles in the ensuing year's budget.

The Commissioner in his letter said the steamers were all more than twenty years old, and Mr. Nicholls stated that they were a source of continued anxiety to him. There could be no doubt they ought all to have been removed from the active list. Of the seven manuals four were forty years old or more, two were nine, and one was seven years old. They were heavy and cumbrous, and required double the establishment to move and work them. The three fire escapes were of an obsolete pattern, and ought to be replaced by the telescopic escapes of which three have already been ordered in the current year. The brake, the age of which he did not know, was worn out and unsafe and a new vehicle was an absolute necessity. Three of the manuals, and the three condemned fire escapes could, he hoped, be sold. In the current year's budget an item of Rs. 31,512 had been entered in the expenditure side to meet interest and sinking fund on account of a loan of 5½ lakhs for fire brigade buildings. His proposals for the latter had been formulated and would be immediately before the Standing Committee, and they embraced a loan of 4½ lakhs at 4½ per cent. for 30 years which with interest and sinking fund would demand an annual provision of Rs. 79,700. But in asking for sanction to the proposal, he had also suggested what the Standing Committee had already approved, that no loan should be raised this year, but that expenditure should be met by advances from the considerable balances in their hands. This would set free the sum of Rs. 31,512, already alluded to; and it could not be better spent than on the objects comprised in that letter. He recommended that sanction should be given to the transfer of that sum to expenditure on the purchase of 3 steamers and 2 manuals. The remaining articles required should be brought into the fire brigade budget for next year, and he trusted that in the ensuing year 1893-94 it would be possible to reduce the Fire Brigade tax from ½ to ¼ per cent.

The Hon Mr. Javerilal: When were the fire escapes purchased? We know the age of the steamers and of the manuals, but not of the fire escapes.

The Chairman: He simply says they are of an obsolete pattern.

The Municipal Commissioner: They ought never to have been brought here.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: Who is responsible for the purchase of them then?

The Commissioner: They are not old. They are only of an obsolete pattern. They are of the swing ladder pattern. That is to say, you put the fire escape against the wall, and the second and third sections swing over it. Those swing pattern fire escapes are very awkward to use in Bombay. There is no room to work them. The only way is to sell them to some other Municipality. With the new ones you simply push up the sections, and require no space at all.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: I was much struck with this matter when I read it in the agenda paper. When we get a new officer at the head of a department, he no doubt always tries to sweep clean, and creates a lot of extra expenditure over and above what we have been in the habit of incurring during past years. No doubt Mr. Nicholls, the newly appointed head of the Fire Brigade, must have found those steamers and manuals in a most unfit condition, and thought that the sooner he brought that state of affairs before the notice of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the better it would be for the working of the fire brigade. But this expenditure, in my humble opinion, ought to have been brought either in the last budget discussion, or if that had not been possible, then Mr. Nicholls ought to have waited for the next budget. It is not right and proper in the middle of a year to come before the Standing Committee and ask them to go in for additional expenditure of nearly Rs. 56,000. Fortunately there is a sum of Rs. 31,000 available that was set apart for interest in the sinking fund on account of the proposed loan for the Fire Brigade station, and that loan not being raised, the money is available for those three steamers and some manuals. Further than that I do not think it is right to go to the Corporation.

The Commissioner: I say so. But I would like to make one remark after what Dr. Cowasjee has said. I should like this matter settled before I go on leave, for when I am in London I hope to see agents and manufacturers of engines, and try to get a reduction in price if possible. I hope, therefore, this proposal will be adopted.

Colonel Wilson: I do not see why we should go to England for a brake. In Madras I saw the other day they had manufactured strong and substantial vehicles, and it appears to me it would be better to get the brake from Madras. You want to get a good strong brake, not a showy, fancy article, and it seems to me Rs. 3,000 is too large a sum.

Dr. Viegas: I think the chief of the Fire Brigade ought to have been here to explain matters to us. I would like to know whether this matter could not be postponed until we have considered the matter thoroughly. I would like to know whether some of the present fire escapes could not be so modified as to be of some use; and I would like to know whether the present steamers cannot be repaired or not.

The Chairman: They are too old.

Dr. Cowasjee: Cannot they be sold?

The Commissioner: You could never sell the steamers; but the three manuals I am quite sure we could sell.

Dr. Viegas: Could not those steamers be used in case of an outbreak of fire at night?

The Chairman: The superintendent says they are a source of anxiety to him in case they might blow up.

Dr. Cowasjee: Does the superintendent say they will not last?

The Commissioner: He has not said so in writing, but to me personally he has said they are so utterly worthless that they are in constant danger every time they are taken out.

Dr. Viegas proposed the Committee should go and see the steamers. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee: For my part I do not understand them.

Dr. Viegas: I propose that the consideration fo this question be postponed.

The Commissioner: It might be postponed for a week; but it could not come up before the September meeting of the Corporation, and so it could not be settled before I leave.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Mr. Harkissondas Narrotumdas seconded,—"That as the chief of the Fire Brigade has unfit for further service, on account of old age, four steam fire engines, seven manual engines, three fire escapes and one brake, and that as applied for by the Commissioner the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 31,500 for the purchase of three steamers (Rs. 28,500) and two manuals (Rs. 3,000). That the Corporation be recommended to sanction payment of the cost of these articles by the transfer of Rs. 31,500 from the amount entered in the current year's budget for interest and sinking fund on a loan of Rs. 5½ lakhs for the erection of Fire Brigade quarters—stables. The Commissioner suggests that no loan be raised this year, a recommendation which the Standing Committee approve."

The President: If we postpone the matter we cannot bring it forward at the September meeting of the Corporation, and so have it settled before the Commissioner leaves for England; we would thus lose the advantage of what he proposes, namely, seeing makers and getting assistance and recommendations from the London Fire Brigade; and after all the proposal now is only for the expenditure of the sum that is available.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: If it is intended to postpone the consideration of this, I should like to know what is to be done in the meanwhile.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment—"that the consideration of the question be postponed for one week, and that a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to report on the condition of the steamers and manuals:—The Chairman, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson. That the Commissioner be requested to direct the professional advisers to the Municipality to assist the sub-committee."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: Surely you do not expect the Standing Committee to act the part of experts?

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded Dr. Viegas' amendment.

Colonel Merewether: I take it that the chief of the Fire Brigade has already consulted with another expert, and I think it would be a very great mistake to appoint a committee to consider the conclusion at which these gentlemen have arrived. I wish, therefore, to be excused from serving on this committee.

The amendment was lost by 7 votes to 3, and Colonel Merewether's proposition was carried.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether Mr. Stevens has completed his work in connection with the assessment of Government buildings and lands in Bombay and reported the result; whether he has received a copy of the report, and if he has, whether he will place it on the table of the Committee for the information of the members."

It was agreed that the report should be printed and circulated amongst the members.

THE PROPOSED FIRE BRIGADE QUARTERS.

The Municipal Secretary read a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 9th February last, plans and estimates for the Fire Brigade quarters in the city, and requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs at 4½ per cent. instead of a loan of Rs. 5½ at 5 per cent., as originally sanctioned by the Corporation.

It was agreed to allow the plans and estimates to lie on the table for a week, the Commissioner expressing the hope that it would be settled at next meeting, in order that it might come before the Corporation before he went on leave.

This was all the business of importance.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Mr. A. P. Gould (Capt).	Mr. E. E. Steele (Capt).
Capt. Smith, R.A.	Mr. E. B. Raikes.
Mr. H. P. Rogers.	Mr. E. F. Nicholson.
Mr. H. Anderson.	Mr. R. S. Campbell.
Mr. W. Cookson.	Capt. Russell.
Surg.-Major Carson.	Mr. W. L. Gill.
Mr. F. Clark.	Mr. W. W. Drew.
Mr. H. Clark.	Mr. Basil Scott.
Mr. A. D. Creagh.	Mr. James Jardine.
Mr. F. A. Prevost.	Mr. C. H. Ross.
Dr. Kilkelly.	Mr. H. C. Wright.
Umpire.	Umpire.
Capt. the Hon. R. Tyrwhit.	Mr. A. F. Beaufort.

Play will begin at 11 a.m. to-day. A tent will be provided for ladies.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE following will be the game to-day (Wednesday) at 5-15 p.m.:—

Colors.	White.
Johnson	Bomr. Mason
St. Paul	,, Ward
E. Waller	W. J. Oliver
Gr. Smith	Fischer
Mawby	F. Waller
Lund	Gr. Langton
La Touche	H. W. Joyce
Cory	Fairless
Owen	De Savne
A. B. Truefitt	Mines
Tudor	Clark
Watling	Brierley
Anderson	Bill
Milne	Gr. Waller
A. Trevor	,, Parker
G. Goyder	Pte. Howden
	Merewether
	Simmond

SPORTING FIXTURES.

RACE MEETINGS.

Lucknow Sky Races	August 18 and 20.
Bangalore Races	August 22, 25, 27 and 29.
Bangalore Chases	August 26.
Fyzabad Sky Races	August 25 and 27.
Naini Tal Sky Races	September 6 and 8.
Bellary Sky Races	September 8, 10, and 12.
Meerut Open Sky Races	September 22 and 24.
Mandalay Races	September 22 and 24.
Poona Races	September 24, 25, 29, and October 1 and 3.
Madras Sky Races	October 6, 8 and 10.
Umballa Autumn Races	October 11, 13, and 15.
Karachi Autumn Races	October 19, 22 and 24.
Lucknow Autumn Races	October 20, 22 and 24.
Belgaum Races	October 20, 22 and 24.
Rawalpindi Autumn Races	October 22, 24 and 27.
Meerut Autumn Races	November 3, 5 and 7.
Kamptee Sky Races	November 3 and 5.
Agra Autumn Races	November 10 and 12.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races	November 17, 19, 21 and 24.
Allahabad Races	December 1 and 3.
Dibrugarh Races	December 3, 5 and 7.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting.	December 5.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting	December 12.
Ballygunge Chases	December 19 and January 2.
Calcutta Races (First Meeting)	December 24, 26, 29 and January 1.
Madras Races	December 26, 29, 31, and January 2.
Tezpore Races	January 12, 13 and 15.
Calcutta Races (Second Meeting)	January 16 and 23.
Mhow Races	January 19, 21 and 23.
Lucknow Spring Meeting	February 9, 11, 13 and 15.

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Bangalore	Begins August 21.
Poona	Begins August 31.
Bombay	Begins October 5.
Calcutta Turf Club	During the Calcutta Races, First Meeting.

MAHOWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund:—

	Rs.
H E the Rt Hon Lord Harris, GCSI, &c.	500
Sir Tharea Topan	200
Messrs Ralli Brothers	100
Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co	250
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co	150
Messrs Glade and Co	100
Messrs Nanoo and Hormasji	100
Messrs Graves & Co	100
Mr Asur Peerjee	101
Mr Purshotumdas, Mangaldass Nathoobhoy	100
Mr Moolji Jeovraz	100
Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Mr Dewjee Bhugwan	51
Mr Ramjee Bhugwan	51
Mr Hurrybhai Narayen	51
Mr Hurrichand Ramjee	51
Mr Hazibhoy Lalljee	51
Mr Fazulbhoy Merally Chinai	25
Total Rs..	2,081
Amount previously subscribed	7,251
Total Rs..	9,332

Amounts paid in to the Bank of Bombay.

	Rs.
H E the Rt Hon Lord Harris	500
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt, G C S I, &c	701
Mr Dosabhai Framjee, C S I	250
Mr Framjee Dinshawjee Petit	200
Messrs Ralli Brothers	200
Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co	150
Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co	150
Messrs Glade and Co	100
A Sympathiser	225
Messrs Nanoo and Hormasjee	101
Messrs Narandass Rajaram and Co	150
Mr Shunkarprasad Hurryprasad Desai	225
Mr Neusey Peeroo Mahomed	125
Mr Moolji Jeovraz	100
Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Sir Tharia Topan	100
Mr Fazulbhoy Merally Chinai	25
Total Rs..	3,402
Amount previously subscribed	1,130
Grand Total...	4,532

TULLOCKCHAND MANOCKCHAND,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY,
Honorary Secretaries.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnora State Railways.]

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th August 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	1,20,000	4,000	2,24,000
Or per mile of railway	60	72	2	134
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	4,94,000	10,97,000	18,000	16,09,000
Total for 6 weeks.	5,94,000	12,17,000	22,000	18,33 000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,02,111	1,10,185	4,261	2,16,557
Per mile of fy do.	61	66	3	130
Total to corresponding date do.	5,58,353	7,72,139	21,131	13,51,623
Increase for the week				Rs. 7,443
Do. to date				,, 4,81,377

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 17.

10 p.m.	79·4

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·3
6 p.m.	81·5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Mac Iver Line s s Newcomen, 1,352 tons, Captain C R Hansen, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain J T Lewis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's s. s. Waverly, 2,022 tons Captain R. Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo. During the voyage for the first port she experienced rough weather; and latter port fine.

THE British s. s. Mount Lebanon, 1,555 tons, Captain S. Nelson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced moderate weather, with occasional strong winds. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. A. Graham & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Renown	1067	Ninnes	A	B I S N Co
,, Clio	1779	Coleman	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
,, Calder	400	Lovett.	D	B & P S N Co
,, La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	F	Maritime Co
I G S Magdala	..	.....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chilka	1450	Lewis	HJ	B I S N Co
,, Poonani	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Taif	873	Hannah	P	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Sirdhana	2955	Black	1	M Mackenzie
,, R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Tanjore	1402	Raffin	4	H Cassum
,, Cuba	1301	Boyle	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Thisbe	1818	Costanzo	8	A H Lloyds & N Co
,, Newcomen	1352	Hansen	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassum
,, Incharran	1843	Macdonald	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Alderly	1961	Davies	16	Beyts Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Kt. Companion ...2512.....Durant.....Killick Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Werneth Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	Umballa (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Newcomen, Captain Hansen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The steamer Waverley began to load yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
13 Belgravia s .....Laviel .....Port Said, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.—Steamers Coromandel, Huntingdon & Scindia

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
15 Hazara s .... Bombay.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.
Dunera s .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Newcomen s—15 casks spind

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Marine Lines, opposite to the Mess, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture (made to order), best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome lace door curtains, one handsome strong English-built dog-cart suitable for 14-2 horse, nearly new, and a set of English-made single harness, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand Victoria in good order.
1 do. do. four-seated open carriage in good order.
1 do. do. palanquin office shigram.
1 strong Bay Arab horse, 14-1, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will on TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's. Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved house-hold furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semi-grand piano, by "Schiedmayer," nearly new, handsome Kanga and Satsuma Daulton and Crown Derby table ornaments, handsome Cabus and Japanese vases, a pair of very handsome black Australian cobs, beautifully matched, to go in single and double harness, fast and steady, a handsome strong brown Australian mare, fast and steady, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham, sets of single and double English harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the Chapel, near the Tram Stable, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., &c., the property of N. J. Sassoon, Esq. and [illegible]

The above will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE AND GOLD AND SILVER AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Captain Sir HENRY MORLAND, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Hornby Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co's office, a large quantity of solid silverware and gold and silver and diamond jewellery, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suit No. 330 of 1891, (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 8 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English bazar Street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woolen shawls, drills, handkerchieves, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morocco leather, nainsooks, cashmere, merino, woolen checks, coating and trousers cloth, woolen shirts, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 19, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WASTE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Soortee Mohulla, by order and in the warehouse of Hussonjee Soolemanjee, and on account and at the risk of Rungildass Bhoocandass and Co.

150 to 200 cwts waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp & Co's establishment, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table and cabinet ornaments, hammock chair, a set of electric call bells, with wire and battery complete, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, pictures, Persian carpets, &c., the property of [illegible] Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Rahmutbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Khoja Dhunjee Jairaj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Allarukhia Rahimtoola, and his Assignees, Khoja Rahimtoola Jaitha and Goolam Hoosein Parpia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July, 1887, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 12th day of May, 1888, and 1st day of August, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, part whereof is leasehold and another part Government Foras land, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3541 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 2325 square yards or thereabouts are leasehold, and 716 6-9 square yards or thereabouts are Foras land, which said leasehold land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13609, survey No. 1-3339, and which said Foras land is registered in the books of the said Collector under old Nos. 135,534, New No 1-13645, old survey Nos. 268,270 and New survey Nos. 33,40, to 42-3554, and which said tenements and dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 3377 (3) and 3377 (3) 61 E. E. F. and 64 A. A. E. F. and the whole of which said piece of land is bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east in part by Ripon Road aforesaid, and in part by the vacant land sold by the Bombay Municipality to Mahomedally Moola Vullji, on or towards the west in part by the property of Ebrahimji Jallabhoy, in part by the property of Syad Darjee and in part by the property of Mariambee, on or towards the north in part by a public passage, in part formerly by the vacant land or ground of Thukkar Punjia Jivraj and now by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman, and partly by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vullijee, and on or towards the south in part by the said property of the said Mohamedally Moola Vullijee, in part by the property of Hussonally Sullemanji, and in part by the property of Rahimtoola Moolji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Aucton, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Natha Khooshal and Kora Khooshal, trading under the name of Natha Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gungabai, widow of Crustnajee Ramjee Abhang Malli, and Ramchundra Crustnajee Abhang Malli (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1890, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 19th day of October 1890, the undermentioned property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 13677, 13913, and new Survey Nos. 1-3509 and 2-3479, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, chawl or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and street No. 300 and bounded as follows :—

On the east by the Haines Road, on the west by the remaining portion of the said land belonging to Amadar Bocarro, on the north by the vacant land of Hajee Dawood Esmail, and on the south by the property of Mahomedally Jafferjee, and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Gungabai and Ramchundra Crustnajee Abhang Malli.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 31, Elphinstone Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware, crockery, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of J. PARKINSON, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Lala, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Heerabai, wife of Bapujee Hormusjee Mody, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with bungalow, houses, and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Clare Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,343-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836 (2), and street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,23A, and bounded on the east by footpath and beyond that by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vullibhoy Cadurbhoy and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Mr. Mooljі Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 19, 1891.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL, PYRAMID AND BAGATELLE BALLS.

THE RAINS having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned BALLS now on hand.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,

and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY,

London, August 10 to 17, 1891.

PATRON—H. M. THE QUEEN.

President—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE CONGRESS will be organised in Two Divisions and Ten Sections, viz. :—Division I. Hygiene in nine sections (1. Preventive Medicine; 2. Bacteriology; 3. Relation of the Diseases of Animals to those of Man; 4. Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood; 5. Chemistry and Physics in Relation to Hygiene; 6. Architecture in Relation to Hygiene; 7. Engineering in Relation to Hygiene; 8. Naval and Military Hygiene; 9. State Hygiene). Division II.—Demography—(Demography, Health Statistics, and Industrial Hygiene).

Full particulars and sectional programmes will be forwarded on application to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

All persons interested in the work of the Congress are eligible to become members on payment of One Pound Sterling (apart from any subscription which may be made by them to the Congress Fund) enabling them to receive a copy of the Transactions.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the bungalow at Victoria Gardens.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 19, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. from last Friday's quotation was established in Consols in London yesterday at 96; but the discount market was unchanged; and Indian Sterling Loan was still at 107. About £225,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England on Saturday. Bar Silver was ⅜d. lower at 45⅜d.; and Rupee Paper gave way in price ¼ per cent. in Fours, and ½ in 4½ per cents., at £77½ and £75½, respectively; while in New York the met l was down ⅜ cent at 99 cents, with Exchange on London ⅜ cent. lower, at 4·85¾ dollars. The U. S. Treasury bought 272,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 99 to 99·20 cents. The buying rate of the Exchange Banks in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5½d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95½; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·28.

No further advices regarding Wheat or Seeds are to hand through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals quiet; the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales inclusive of 400 East Indian. 4 7-16d. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals, while unaltered for near deliveries, were 1-64d. higher for September-October, and 1-32d. up in more distant positions, 4 23-32d. being quoted for August, and 4 9-16d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday; and Futures for September were 6 points lower, at 7·78 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Again to-day there has been nothing whatever doing for export in our local Cotton Market which has remained quiet in tone without change in rates; and the Mills have taken only 1,000 bales, consisting of 200 bales each of Pachora, at Rs. 152½; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 165; 150 bales each of Bengal, at Rs. 157; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 154; 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 158; and Nagger, at Rs. 159; and 50 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 170; and Wadwan, at Rs. 168½ per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has remained strong in tone to-day, but no further movement in rates has taken place, and the business reported has been upon only a moderate scale.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been taken to a considerable extent for export in *Lin* and *Rape* in a firm market, but without any further advance in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,433	bales
Wheat	40,356	cwts.
Linseed	12,865	"
Rapeseed	4,705	"
Gingelly	961	"
Poppyseed	1,266	"
Groundnuts	2,093	"
Castorseed	1,575	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and holders of tonnage are again asking higher rates. The balance of the Knight Companion's (s) space, taken by speculators for August-September loading for Antwerp at 23s. 3d. to 23s. 6d. per ton, has been relet at 23s. 9d. for Seeds, 24s. for Wheat, and 25s. for Cotton. Business has been done for Liverpool, for September shipment at 23s. 6d.; for Marseilles, at 23s.; and for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at a drop of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates, say at 1s. 5 7-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 13-32d. for three months' sight credits for this or next mail, and a few Bills were placed at that rate, and at 1s. 5 7-16d. and 1s. 5 15-32d. for early, and all September, respectively. Later in the day a steadier feeling prevailed, and the market closed firmer at the undernoted rates, at which business in Bank remittance was done; Telegraphic, for December-January transfer having been quoted at 1s. 5⅝d.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-32d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	"	
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	"	
Francs do.	1·83¾d.	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and a rise of ½ per cent. has been established in the price of Fours both for Money and Account, closing quotations having been 107¾ for cash; 107¾ for the settling day at the end of this month; and 107 9-16 for the end of September. 106 is now quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip continues out of favour, and a decline in rates from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 15 per share has taken place to-day in a number of cases, at our quotations. Otherwise the market is quiet and unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via. Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.
Cable Suakim Djeddah interrupted. Postal Service Suez D'jeddah irregular.
Cable Gibraltar Tanger interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6 p.m. to morrow, Wednesday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th August, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	3	42 p.m.	16	23
Teheran	18	11	55 a.m.	2	24
Suez	18	2	30 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th August, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	22	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	15	..	1
" Madras	..	17	..	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th August 1891, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	34,000	14,000	3,000	51,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	30	7	111
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	3,08,000	4,17,000	14,000	7,39,000
Total for 6 weeks.	3,42,000	4,31,000	17,000	7,90,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	61,378	67,484	1,262	1,33,124
Per mile of Ry do.	140	146	3	289
Total to corresponding date do.	3,99,979	4,40,740	23,609	8,64,328

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 82,124
Do. to date ..... " 74,328

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.
(Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·814
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	364
Fall of Rain	0·11
Total fall during month	3·00
year	49·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROMLEY—August 17, at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, Kate, the beloved daughter of Thomas Bromley, aged 33 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—July 28, at Meerut, the wife of E Burke, Horse Breeding Department, of a son.
MACDONALD—August 10, at Ranikhet, N-W P, the wife of Captain R P Macdonald, D S O, Hampshire Regiment, of a daughter.
McMINN—August 8, at Hoshangabad, C P, the wife of C D McMinn, C S, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1891.

THE consideration of the long delayed building bye-laws for the city of Bombay has at length drawn nearly to a close, so far as the labours of the Corporation are concerned. To the professional mind, we are told, there is something of the ridiculous in an assembly of laymen, who know nothing about the dimensions of beams and joists and the scantlings of roofs, and the pressure upon bricks and stone and mortar, whether "good" or otherwise, discussing formulæ and voting as seems best to them sections of whose real bearing and operation they cannot form any clear idea. However, the work has got to be done, and it has been done somehow. No one can accuse the Corporation of precipitancy in the matter. In August 1889 a Committee was formed to consider and report upon the draft bye-laws drawn up by the Executive Engineer and submitted by the Municipal Commissioner. A year later, nothing having been done in the meanwhile, another Committee, composed in great part of the same members, was appointed to consider and report whether bye-laws regulating the structure and the thickness of foundations, walls, and roofs, the quality of materials used in the stricture of buildings, for the purpose of securing stability and safety of houses, the prevention of fires, and the like, were urgently required, and should be passed and submitted for the approval of Government with the least possible delay. It is amusing to find that the report of a Committee was found necessary after twelve months' quiescence to inform the Corporation whether bye-laws were really needed or not. It being apparently taken for granted that Committee No. 2 would answer these questions in the affirmative, it was directed in the same mandate to lay before the Corporation a complete draft of bye-laws. The Committee No. 1 was at the same time requested to submit a draft of bye-laws as early as possible. The two Committees coalesced, and held eight meetings, in which they considered draft bye-laws suggested by Messrs. Gostling, Campbell and Hewson, as well as the draft bye-laws by the Municipal executive. In April 1891 the majority submitted the draft bye-laws which have at successive meetings been under the scrutiny of the Corporation. When all is done certain important matters cannot be brought within the purview of building bye-laws. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out in reference to the suggestion that provision should be made to the secure exit from buildings in case of fire, that the Municipal Act only allows of bye-laws for the prevention of fire. The inspection of old buildings cannot be provided for: no staff conceivable would suffice for the task. According to the recent census, the number of houses in Bombay is 53,000. Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, in a report to the Commissioner, considers that it would be fair to assume that half the existing houses have been standing for a considerable time, and that at least some 12,000 of them approximate to the natural term of their existence—are say, 40 to 50 years old—and would have to be periodically examined. This examination would, if thorough, involve the opening up the foundations, wall posts, and floor beams. The measurements and tests would take a surveyor four days. He would then have to draw up a minute report with great care, for he might—according to a recent verdict—be held responsible for any giving way of the building subsequently. To examine and report on the 12,000 houses would require a staff of 166 surveyors. The Commissioner is of opinion that this estimate should be doubled, for the number of houses which would have to be examined according to the census returns is now double the number on which Mr. Walton's calculations were based.

Clearly there is a limit to the application of the system of Municipal inspection in regard to old buildings, which need looking after perhaps quite as much as the new. A limit is soon discovered in the case of new structures also. The conclusion is soon arrived at that safety to life and property cannot be secured by any bye-laws standing alone, or by any organisation of a Municipal inspectorate to see that they are not evaded. When the subject was brought prominently under public notice a few months since by the fall of a house in which twenty-nine persons were buried alive, we pointed out that however necessary bye-laws and the inspection of houses under construction might be, the only effectual guarantee is to be found in bringing home to the actual builder, and the proprietor who employs him, the responsibility for the consequences of the neglect or evasion of the plain duty of so building houses that they will not fall down of their own accord. That principle was upheld by the conviction and sentence of the builder of the house in Jambli street, who was sent to prison for two months. It is quite out of the question that the responsibility can be shunted on to the shoulders of Municipal Inspectors. The number of new houses built every year averages twelve hundred. At this rate a hundred houses are built every month; but inasmuch as building operations are nearly suspended during the monsoon, the structures in progress at a given time during the rest of the year may average 125. The Municipal Commissioner, in a memorandum presented to the Corporation in April last, stated that in practise the Inspectors of Buildings are not able to examine buildings in progress of construction more than once or twice in a fortnight. If they observe anything wrong they report it to the Superintendent. It must be a very negligent maistry who would not cover up and conceal worm eaten timber or mortar that is no mortar—for we have Mr. Gostling's authority for saying that mortar which is not good is not mortar at all—during the long intervals between the visits of the Inspector. Mr. Acworth has stated that Municipal inspection is at present carried on, or as it would be possible to carry it on, with any staff within the financial competence of the Municipality to entertain can only be of a general character and cannot be regarded as a sure safeguard against accident, or against fraud, or the scamping of work by either owners or builders. And as we have often said before the Commissioner has declared the only way to protect the public is to enforce the responsibility of owners or of builders, as the case may be. This is the principle which is acted upon in every town in great Britain. A great deal can however be done, while bringing home this responsibility, to those primarily in fault to enable those on whom it rests to discharge it effectually and without any difficulty. Mr. W. F. Stevens in the letter which we published yesterday, while taking exception on many grounds to the bye-laws as they have left the hands of the Corporation, draws special attention to the licensed surveyors who will have to play an important part under the bye-laws when they become law. These men are supposed to be designers, or rather the draughtsman of most of the houses erected in the Native town. But as a matter of fact they often only fulfil the useful function of affixing for a fee of Rs. 30 their signatures to plans which they have not made, and which they have not to carry out. The signature of a licensed surveyor is necessary to put the plans in form for submission to the Municipal Executive. Once passed they are handed over to a maistrie who has no knowledge of the principles of building, and he runs up the structure more or less in accordance with the plans. The licensed surveyor is not responsible for the manner in which the plan to which he has affixed his name is carried out. If posts are put in without foundations, to uphold a building four stories high, in which two hundred people are to live, he has nothing to do with it. He is not the man who is sent to jail when the house falls in and the occupauts are killed, for he is not employed to carry on the work because the owner sees his way to saving fees. Mr. Stevens holds that the Municipality should have the power to compel the owner to employ the surveyor who is answerable for the design, to carry out the work and to certify that it is properly built.

Of equal importance is the recommendation that great care should be exercised in granting municipal licenses to surveyors. It is obviously desirable that candidates should pass a board of examiners, and give evidence of training and competence. Such a board might consist of representatives appointed by the Government, the Municipality, and the architects practising in Bombay. Those who passed the board and obtained a license would be in a far better position than those who now contrive to obtain a license on the faith of drawings and recommendations which give no guarantee of competence. Their signatures are in demand, but their services are not: once they have put their names to a plan they have nothing more to do with it. How different is all this from the care taken in London to secure competent district surveyors, who shall be personally responsible for the observance of the building bye-laws in respect of all structures erected within the area to which they are appointed. To begin with, every man who aspires to fill the position of district surveyor must be a member of the Institute of Architects. He must then undergo a special examination before a board of the Institute. If he pass, he gets a certificate which enables him to obtain a place on the list of those qualified for appointments under the London County Council when vacancies occur. He may or may not be selected for employment. If he be deemed a fitting man to fill a vacancy, he is given the appointment and is thenceforth held personally responsible for the manner in which new buildings are erected, and structural changes effected in old buildings, within his district. He is paid a fee for inspecting the plans submitted to him. At stated periods he inspects the buildings in progress, and when they are completed, he certifies that they have been constructed according to the plans, and that all the requirements of the Building Act have been fulfilled. He is responsible for any failure to report deviation from the plans or failure to observe the bye-laws. We have not yet arrived in Bombay at the stage of progress when district surveyors can be appointed to superintend the construction of buildings, and be answerable for the due observance of the regulations laid down. But short of that we may at least hope to see the class of licensed surveyors turned to better account, their efficiency increased and better remunerated. Mr. J. Campbell, in the communication which will be found in another column, approves of Mr. Stevens's recommendations on this and other points, an approval in which another expert concurs. It is to be hoped that the Government before giving legal validity to the bye-laws, will see fit to submit them to the scrutiny of a committee of experts. As it happens, the draft bye-laws drawn up originally by the Executive Engineer and for two years subjected to a process of renewal by successive committees composed mostly of laymen who knew nothing of the technical questions to be considered, have not been examined from the point of view of the architects. Messrs. Gostling and Morris have indeed done something to supply this desideratum; but they avowedly represent the house-owners In European cities the architect has not only the last but the first word in all matters pertaining to the building of buildings, and making them safe and healthy.

MR. HOLT HALLETT'S attempt to answer Mrs. Pechey Phipson's letter to the *Times* confirms the belief which has always been entertained here that he knows nothing whatever of the Indian Factory question, except what he has been able to derive from a partial and prejudiced reading of obsolete records. His, indeed, is a kind of advocacy which it would be impossible to carry on for a week in the near neighbourhood of the facts and of the people who know them. In Bombay, for example, anyone who spoke of Mrs. Pechey Phipson as a writer who had never been inside an Indian cotton mill, and was dependent for her information on the subject upon an Ahmedabad mill-owner, would be laughed at, and would soon find out that it was time to go about his business. Mr. Holt Hallett would have had to retire from the field long since, but for the ignorance of the audience he was addressing in England, and, we may add, for the interested generosity of the class he is serving. However, taking Mr. Holt Hallett to be what he has the courage to assume Mrs. Phipson to be—a writer who has never been inside an Indian mill in his life, and who has to work up his subject from second-hand information—it is clear to any one who knows anything of the question that, even as paper work, his work is very badly done. An impartial man, even if he knew no more of the inside of a mill than of the mountains of the moon, would still with all the papers before him have been able to make such a statement of the case as would inform the public about it. But it would be bitter sarcasm to mention impartiality in the same breath with the name of Mr. Holt Hallett. Let us see how he meets the allegation of an eye-witness that the women who work in Indian mills are better off than they would be if, through extravagant restriction, they were driven from the mills to the work of the roads and the fields. He pretends that he has quoted "the evidence of Indian medical officials, factory inspectors, and managers of mills to show that their opinion is unanimous that operatives of all classes are being over-worked in Indian factories." He has not, however, quoted the one body of evidence that would have decided the question, simply, we suppose, because the decision would have gone against him. There is no word in his letter about the report of the Medical Commission appointed by the Bombay Government in 1884 to enquire into the health and condition of mill operatives. He quotes, instead, from Dr. Lumsdaine's report of 1878, which referred to a state of things largely modified by the Act of 1881, and which, as evidence of the existing state of things, is as worthless as the inference Mr. Holt Hallett draws from it. The "unanimous opinion of Indian medical officials" to which he appeals is really an invitation to him to pack up his papers and resume the propaganda in behalf of the Bangkok railway which once seemed the mission of his pensioned days. The Commission, which consisted of Dr. Lyon, Dr. Wellington Gray, Dr. Waters, and Dr. Choksey, recorded their general conclusion that the operatives in the Bombay mills "do not exhibit any material special deterioration in health or condition." This conclusion, they proceeded, derived from general inspection of the operatives, was supported by the results of a more precise inspection of a number of adult male operatives selected at random from the roll-calls of certain mills, and from a comparison of the results with those obtained from a similar inspection of a number of adult males not employed in cotton mills. They found no material difference between the average weight of adult male mill operatives of a given height and the average of weight of adult males of similar height employed as hamals, carpenters, moulders, and painters in railway workshops. As to the adult female operatives, whom Mr. Holt Hallett appears to regard as the victims of an inhuman and grinding system, the Medical Commission "found that the great majority of these were employed in reeling and winding; they appeared to be happy and contented, by no means over-worked, and in good health and condition." This is the most authoritative evidence that is available on the subject of the condition of the Indian female mill-hands, and it is a fair specimen of the Lancashire way of dealing with the case that Mr. Holt Hallett, evidently satisfied that if women are not crushed down by their work in the mills they ought to be, ignores this evidence altogether. Lastly we may notice his strange conception of what is relevant in evidence. Mrs. Phipson had insisted upon the cruelty that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS IN CHINA.

A JOINT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION THREATENED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A despatch from Tientsin states that the local Chinese authorities had arranged for payment of an indemnity for the outrages on foreigners before the collective note was presented to the Government.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Standard* in the meanwhile reports that great tension has arisen, and that the Foreign Ministers threaten a joint naval demonstration, as the Chinese Government is obstinate in refusing to make redress for the outrages.

PEKIN, Aug. 18.

The Foreign Envoys are insisting upon the punishment of the rioters and the Chinese officials who were implicated in the disturbance. The Government, however, refuses to comply with this demand.

The question of the payment of an indemnity has been partially settled.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The *Daily Chronicle* and the *Observer* publish articles to-day urging Cardinal Manning to bring pressure upon the British Government to profit by the pending negociations for the renewal of the Goa Treaty to terminate the Portuguese rights of appointing Catholic Bishops in British India.

The papers describe the delay in filling up the existing vacancy in the Archiepiscopal See of Bombay as a crying scandal.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS CLOSED.

The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography closed its sittings to-day.

VOTES OF THANKS TO THE INDIAN AUTHORITIES AND PRINCES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

At the closing meeting of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Mr. Douglas Galton rejoiced at the number of delegates from India who had attended its sittings, and expressed a hope that the work done by the Congress would have beneficial results in India.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Indian Authorities and Native Princes for the support they had accorded to the Congress.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

The deficiency in the Russian rye crop is estimated at 280,000,000 poods.

In Germany the authorities are now using wheat for supplying the army with bread.

The prospects of the wheat crop in Great Britain are good.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GAUGE.

The *Times* endorses the views set forth in a recent letter from Sir E. W. Watkin, urging that it would only cost £200,000 to establish a uniform gauge on the railways in India. The paper says that such an outlay would be money well spent, especially in connection with the facilities that would be afforded for the movement of the crops.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN EAST BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.

The Russian explorer Captain Barscheusky has returned to Samarcand from East Bokhara, and reports that he has discovered in that district gold-bearing deposits and large lead and iron ore deposits. He also came across naphtha springs.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The Treasury to-day purchased 272,000 ounces of silver at 99 to 99·20.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on Sunday, the 16th instant.

ADEN, Aug. 18.

The s.s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

THE OFFICIATING ACCOUNTANT-GENERALSHIP OF ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Simpson Byrne, Deputy Auditor General, Calcutta, officiates as a temporary measure for Mr. E. Lawrence, Accountant-General of these provinces, who, owing to ill health, has been compelled to take short leave.

A NEW RAILWAY.

A railway from Moghal Sarai to the Soane river it is believed will be probably made. The question of its extension onwards to the Palamow Coalfields is yet to be settled.

BRIDGING THE SOANE RIVER.

The bridging of the Soane river will cost from twenty-five to thirty lakhs of rupees.

THE MANIPUR COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The decision of the military authorities on the Manipur Court of Enquiry was sent home only last week.

THE FUTURE OF MANIPUR.

Regarding the future of the Manipur State, it is believed the hill tracts will not be actually annexed, though arrangements will be made to ensure complete control over the Kuki and Naga villages, which have yielded unwilling obedience in the past to the Manipuri Durbar.

WEATHER AT MANIPUR.

Fort White under date sixteenth reports eighty inches of rain and a small shock of earthquake on the ninth. The general health is very fair and the temperature during the rains varies little. The men on escort or garrison duty, who went down to the Kale Valley, are sick, also those who garrisoned the No. 2 stockade are still suffering.

SCARCITY OF TRANSPORT IN THE CHIN COUNTRY.

A large number of mules having died of Surra lately, great difficulty is experienced in getting transport for mails, stores, &c., during the rains. The Chins refuse to do coolie work and the Burman coolies have refused also to work any longer in the rains and have gone down *en masse*.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

A native entertainment was given by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris at Ganeshkhind last night, when about three hundred accepted the invitation. There were also about forty Europeans present, including Lieutenant-General and Mrs. Pottinger, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Blundell, Colonel Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Colonel and Mrs. Heath, and the European officers of the several native regiments in the station. The guests arrived at Ganeshkhind at about 9·30, and were received by the Aides-de Camp in waiting, and immediately marshalled in the ball-room to be presented to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. The ceremony took the character of a reception. The native officers were presented by the officers commanding their regiments, and Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator, presented the native ladies and gentlemen. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and, together with the many coloured dresses of the guests, presented a picturesque and truly oriental scene. The band of His Excellency played a selection of music, and the visitors were duly cared for at a refreshment buffet erected in the garden. The party broke up at about 11·30 p.m.

THE GANESHKHIND XI *VS.* AHMEDNUGGER.

The Ahmednugger Cricket XI, captained by Mr. A. D. Wilkins, who play a two days' match this week (Friday and Saturday) with the Poona Gymkhana, have arranged to play His Excellency's team at Ganeshkhind on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 18.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, with a deputation, is expected here on the 3rd of next month to present to His Highness an address on behalf of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College. Sir Syed and party will be the guests of His Excellency the Minister.

On Wednesday next the Resident will present to Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami the Khillat received from the Government of India in connection with the title of Samsul Ulama recently conferred upon him by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Nawab Mehdi Ali, the able and popular Political and Financial Secretary, has been seriously indisposed, but he is all right again.

APPREHENSION OF SCARCITY.

The rains still hold off, although the skies continue to be cloudy. Grave anxiety is now beginning to be felt, and apprehensions are entertained of a year of scarcity if not of famine. The Mahratwadda districts have been favoured with an average rainfall, but it is otherwise with the Telingana country. Even if the rains were to come down now, they would be too late to save the kharif and the rabi crops in the Telingana districts.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Cholera has broken out among the convicts who were taken from the Madras Penitentiary to camp in the Mofussil and also in the Civil Debtors' Jail in Madras.

DEATH OF MR. ANDERJEE DADABHOY MERWANJEE AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 18.

The greatest local celebrity died here to-day in the person of Mr. Anderjee Dadabhoy Merwanjee. He was the principal landlord at Mhow owning over thirty bungalows, besides other extensive landed properties. He was a man of large sympathies; was for many years the leader of the Parsee community, had the welfare of all native communities at heart, and all looked to him for help and advice in cases of difficulty. He was always the friend of the poor, the weak and the oppressed, and he had an extreme hatred of zoolum, his boldness in opposing this bordering even on rashness. On one occasion he spent in the interests of the public over twenty thousand rupees in exposing zoolum. He was the first to set an example in public spirit, as he did many years ago when he arranged an address of welcome to Sir William Mansfield, the address being given in deceased's own house. It was partly owing to his representatives that the system, under which one officer held the appointments of both Deputy Judge Advocate General and Bazar-master, was abolished. It was chiefly owing to him that the power of flogging natives in the bazar, which was formerly so greatly used, was curtailed. It was he who did so much in getting annulled the authority certain officers had in turning residents out of camp with or without reason. He was well educated, both in speaking and writing English with a fluency attained by few Parsees in out-stations. Not only his large family, but the whole of Mhow, will moan his loss.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Cathay, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

Mail steamer Masselia from Aden arrived.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Calcutta arrived.

PENANG, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5⅛d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	95f
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	75½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	45⅜

THE ASTON HALL.

It is expected that the Hall line s. s. Aston Hall will be safely towed into port to-day. Pending a cablegram from headquarters in England, Messrs. Bates and Company, the Bombay agents for the Hall line of steamers, detained the Werneth Hall, which was ready to sail for Liverpool, in port, ready to be sent, if so instructed, to the rescue of the overdue steamer. A message by cable was received from England yesterday, the result of which was the Werneth Hall was allowed to proceed on her voyage, and the B. I. S. N. Company's powerful tug Escort, with Captain Sheldrick in special command, was sent to sea at 8 p. m. to tow the Aston Hall into Bombay.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 31.

In the year 1837 a Resolution passed the House of Commons authorising the grant of £1,200 every year to be expended in pensions to persons distinguished in Literature, Science, and Art. As nothing can be done in this country without leaving the door open to a job, there was also a clause including persons whom the Sovereign might think deserving of honour. Every year since the passing of this Resolution the Governments in succession have taken advantage of this clause in order to do a little jobbery. Neither Liberal nor Conservative has ever treated the Resolution fairly and honestly for what it was meant, namely, the reward of deserving persons in Literature, Science, and Art. Year after year the same dismal tale is told of authors and artists robbed of the little pensions allotted to them fifty years ago. Every year there are foisted into the list ladies whose only claim is that their husbands, or fathers, or brothers, or first cousins were civil servants or officers. The Society of Authors had a little fight two years ago with Mr. W. H. Smith. They sent up a petition for a very distinguished novelist. Mr. Smith's private secretary—of course, Mr. Smith knew nothing about the matter—replied that, by the regulations, novelists, except historical novelists, were not admitted. The Society pointed out that about 25 per cent. of the pensioners were novelists, and that only two were historical novelists. The Society further asked Mr. Gladstone if he knew of these regulations. He replied that he did not. Then the Society pointed out to Mr. Smith that he must have made these regulations himself, and asked to see them. He, or his private secretary, refused to allow them to be seen. Whereupon the Society caused two or three questions to be asked in the House, to which Mr. Smith was fain to reply that there were no such regulations. What private punishment he administered to his private secretary is not on record. Nor could the Society by any means at its disposal find out.

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Now the list for the year is out. I fear that no one will be patriotic enough to challenge it in the House. But it is a scandalous and a shameful list. The grant, remember, was intended, jobbery apart, for persons distinguished in Literature, Science, and Art. Fifteen grants have been made during the year. One lady gets £100 a year because her father was in the Royal Artillery! What right has that lady on a civil list? Another gets £50 a year because her brother was in the army!! Another gets £45 a year because her husband was in the civil service! Another because her husband was a colonial governor! Nine ladies get pensions because their husbands were distinguished in Literature, Science, and Art. Three men for Literature and Art. In other words, three out of fifteen fulfil the requirements of the Resolution. As for the widows of scholars and literary men, one would not mind their being put on to the list. They are helpless, and their husbands have never, probably, been in a position to save money. But the four cases I have mentioned above are just flagrant violations of the Resolution. In private life we call such things a breach of trust.

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At last, I believe, we are going to have an Authors' Club. That is to say, a club whose *raison d'etre* consists in the fact that every member should be connected with the Life of Letters. Personally, I am very much interested in the club, because I see in its successful formation a sure pledge for the continuance of the good work begun by the Society of Authors in getting literary men to act together and to recognise that they have common interests. But I hope it will be, in the slang of the day, a "swagger" club; that is to say, held in a good house, well furnished, and full of attractions of the newer kind, namely, entertainments, evenings, good dinners, cheerful afternoons, and good company. The club will do more than anything—more than the Society of Authors itself—to persuade the world that men of letters are not a miserable, starveling, helpless lot. Before many years I think that exactly the reverse opinion will be held of them.

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I wonder if the terrible accident on the Manchester Ship Canal is the first loss of life on that great piece of engineering. Every navvy knows very well that no big work can be completed till somebody has been killed over the job. This is a very old and a very obscure superstition; it is perhaps—but I am only a humble member of the Folk Lore Society—connected with the old idea of sacrificing a man, woman, or child to propitiate the wrath of capricious or malignant deities. Skeletons have been discovered built up in church walls, and it has been suggested that they were killed with this object, and built around so that the dead body should always remain in the church. It is a very widespread, as well as a very ancient, superstition. I was once witness of a very remarkable manifestation of it. There was a railway bridge being built over a broad and deep ravine; great tubes of iron were erected which were filled with concrete so as to form pillars on which the girders were laid. The men who worked on the bridge were Hindu coolies. They lived with their wives and families in two camps, one at either end of the bridge. Up to the time when the bridge was nearly completed, no accident at all had happened. Then, on a certain night, a panic seized the Indian women; in the morning there was neither woman nor child found in either camps; they thought the time had come for someone to be killed, so that the bridge might be finished, and they fled, taking their children with them. Now that day, very curiously, the first accident happened; a man on the top of one of the tubes slipped and fell; it was a height of about a hundred feet; he fell upon the stones at the bottom and dashed out his brains. Then the women and children all came back. The sacrifice had been offered: the bridge was now ready to be completed.

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A very good ghost story—one of a churchyard and a phantom funeral—has been printed in the Liverpool *Post*, and copied in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where I saw it. In the *Times* another supernatural bit occurs among the matter-of-fact telegrams in the oddest way. It tells how one of the revolutionary fugitives in Chili was frozen to death in the mountains; how in his dying moments he spoke of seeing his brother also dying; and how it was discovered that his brother did actually die at that very moment, and in the manner seen and described by the other. This makes one inclined to draw our chairs closer to the fire, and to tell stories about things we have heard and things we have seen. Like the rest of mankind, I am extremely fond of reading ghost stories, except at twilight, morning or evening, when ghosts abound, and are easily seen. My personal experience of spooks is not much, but it is, perhaps, more than falls to the lot of most. To be sure I have never insulted ghosts, or hurt their feelings by pretending to disbelieve them. Quite the reverse. I have always from childhood (when Bogey lurked in every dark place) been very much afraid of ghosts. There are times when one is conscious, somehow, of the presence of unseen beings. I beg to say that I am quite serious. These times, with me, are always at twilight, as I have said above. The first "figure" I ever saw was about six o'clock on an evening in September. I had been writing up to the last moment of daylight; it became too dark for me to see any longer, and I knocked off; as I turned from the window, I became aware that a female figure was in the room; it made no sign, but it moved about noiselessly. As I looked it disappeared. I was then living as a bachelor in chambers, and my outer door was closed, so that nobody could be in the room except myself.

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Another experience, and a far more singular one was this. I was travelling in Northumberland, where everybody sees ghosts, and thinks it nothing out of the common; it is a country abounding in ghosts and ghosts' stories. The day I had spent in driving over a wild and lonely moor to a village situated in the midst of it—a village built round the quadrangle of what had been a monastery. There was the old gate left; part of the buildings; part of the wall; the quiet village enclosed by the old wall; the convent chapel, now the parish church; there were only two or three hundred people living here; outside ran and babbled the trout stream with its high bank covered with bushes and brambles and wild flowers. All round stretched the moor. At the inn, where I took some tea or something, they talked to me about the past; the place was filled with echoes of the past; whispers and voices were heard at night; things had been seen in the bedrooms. A wonderful place; nowhere else in England is there a more wonderful place. I drove back and spent the evening alone in my inn, reading certain books of the Queen Anne time, and at eleven o'clock went off to bed. My room was a very old room, and the inn itself was at least three hundred years old. All this is introduction in order to show you why the thing that I saw took the shape that it did. For in the middle of the night I woke suddenly and sat up startled. I found the room perfectly light; the door which I had locked flew open, and there walked in three ladies, dressed in the Queen Anne costume, with the pretty old stiff cardboard ornament of the head and everything. Never before had I understood how beautiful was the Queen Anne dress. The ladies sitting down on chairs round the fire (which was now burning merrily) began to talk, but I know not what they said. Suddenly—it shames me to confess the thing—I was seized with a horrid terror. I leaped from the bed, pulled back the curtains, and pulled up the blind. It was about three in the morning, and twilight. Then I turned to my visitors; they *slowly faded away*. The light slowly went out of the room; the fire slowly burned low; the figures slowly became faint; they slowly vanished. Who were they? Well. You see that I have seen things. But I have heard nothing. No communication has ever been made to me from the other world at all, except by the spirit Katie, and she only talked rubbish through a medium, and I had to pay a pound for it.

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That, you see, brings us to the only weak point in the spiritualistic business. The evidence of things seen is extremely clear—I could match my own experience by many other tales of spectral sights—but the evidence of things heard is very, very weak. For either the things heard turn out not to have been heard at all, or they are such miserable weak twaddle. Every generation trots out its little Prophet, who hears things, and gets revelations, and performs his little miracles, and gets credulous softies to believe him. Every medium can relate conversations with the spirit of Byron or Milton, or some other great man. But none of them have ever got anything to say at all. Now, if there were ever permitted—I am persuaded this never will be permitted—free exchange of speech between the world of flesh and the world of spirit, all curiosity would be set at rest, all doubts dispelled, and all anxieties allayed for ever. And although I cannot escape from the conviction that things not of the fleshly world are sometimes seen, I cannot believe that any supernatural visitants have ever been enabled to converse with men or women. Also it is abundantly clear to me that only men and women of the nervous temperament have ever seen anything.

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I was very much pleased to find that my suggestion of a house or club in London where American visitors would meet with English people and make their acquaintance and receive their hospitality was quoted by a London paper, and seems to have met with approval. The more I think of the idea, the more I am persuaded that such an institution might be of the greatest possible benefit. It should have branches in the great manufacturing and the seaside towns. Surely a visit to London, which already has become much more attractive to Americans than Paris, would be made still more attractive if cultivated and well-bred houses were open to the guests, and if, without letters of introduction, they could enter into English society. I am not thinking of that society which consists of great entertainments and parties, but of the quieter and better part of society, the professional, literary, and artistic society, of which American visitors see so very little and like so much when they do see it. Let us hope to take up this subject again later on.

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There are times when one becomes irritated with the poets and the great men of the past, because they have said already what one feels that one could say over again so very well with adaptation to present circumstances. Take, for instance, Edgar Poe and his *Bells*. Why, at this moment, when there is beginning an outcry from a patient, much-enduring, long-suffering people about the clanging of the church bells, one feels that if it were not for his verses, one could really produce something scathing, satiric, epoch-making; something that would for ever destroy, abolish, and put an end to the nuisance. Everybody who lives in a town knows the intolerable nuisance of the church bell. It is generally to begin with a horrible bell—cracked, discordant, hideous, out of tune, ear-splitting. The clergyman starts a little fad about eight o'clock service. Nobody goes, except two or three girls. The early service has positively nothing whatever to do with the life of the people—absolutely nothing. It is not like the early mass in Spain, to which everybody goes. It does not belong to our daily life. It is outside us. Yet the bell must be rung for it—the discordant, ear-splitting bell. Why? It only serves to disturb the slumbers of a thousand people. They hear it, but they do not get up to go to church because that bell calls them. They imperil their precious souls with bad language over the bell; it does great harm to the day's work of all whom it has disturbed, because it spoils their sleep and upsets their temper and injures their nerves, and it calls to church no one, because the two or three girls who attend would go whether the bell rang or not. Oh! the tintinnabulation of the bells. What a world of cursing and swearing and shocking bad language its melody foretells! With a clinging and a clanging, and a hammering and banging, and a driving far away of sleep and dreams. All for church and early prayers; what a mockery it seems! And we see the maidens three, who the congregation be, marching, book in hand, demure, meek, the clingclang to endure; book in hand and down-dropped eyes, and the bell infernal cries and rasps and bangs and bawls, while the sexton tugs and hauls. Oh! the tintinnabulation of the bells; what a world of shocking temper its melody foretells! Now, if it had not been for Edgar Poe, all these fine rhymes would be my own.

THE INTER-PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

A Poona correspondent, who is himself an expert in handling the bat, sends us the following as his opinion on the match of last week between Bombay and Madras:—

The Bombay Presidency eleven deserve to be congratulated on their well-earned victory over Madras. We cannot help thinking however that the Madras eleven did not quite do themselves justice. In Dent, Troup, Horseburgh, Poore, Godden, and Rowe they undoubtedly possess six very dangerous bats, all of whom have been getting long scores this year; but when they went in on Thursday to play, it struck many of us that they all played as if they were in a hurry to catch the 3 o'clock train back to Madras. I think the feature of the match was the bowling of Raikes in the second innings, when he bowled from the pavilion end. Not a single Madras batsman could play him. Troup hit him, but it was not altogether a satisfactory performance, and it appeared to many of the spectators that certainly one of the numerous appeals for l. b. w. was fully justified. Major Bruce ran himself out in both innings. The only excuse for his doing so in the second innings was, so far as I could see, that he had done so in the first. The fielding of both elevens on the whole was certainly good. There were catches missed, but we have not at present got elevens composed of men like our friend in the Poona pavilion, who declared loudly the other day on seeing a catch missed that "it was disgraceful; that he had played cricket for 20 years and never remembered having missed a catch in his life." Bombay certainly had the best bowling side. The best bowler to my mind on the Madras side was Boome. We must all thank H. E. Lord Harris for orgainizing the mateh, and it is to be hoped it will become a yearly event, as it is full of interest and is always bound to produce good cricket.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING BY-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of to-day I read a letter from Mr. F. W. Stevens, architect, with reference to the Municipal new building by-laws, with the whole of which letter I entirely agree. If by-laws are intended for the safety of the public, then the one defining the dimensions of teak timbers to floors and roofs is altogether uncalled for and useless, as during my experience as an architect here for some 30 years I have never known or heard of any building falling from any want of strength in either the floor or roof timbers. The dimensions, &c., of foundations, walls, and posts are all that are necessary to be defined by by-laws, as the safety of buildings depends upon these.

If the by-laws be passed defining sizes of floor and roof timbers and allowing teak as the only wood to be used, they will be a very great hardship on the poorer classes, for whom, under such by-laws, it will become more or less impossible to erect dwelling-houses, and these by-laws will be practically quite unworkable, and will throw far more power than is either necessary or advisable into the hands of the Municipal inspectors and overseers of buildings.

The original intention was to exclude entirely all architects in Bombay from taking any part in the drafting of these by-laws, though they are really by far the best acquainted with the needs and requirements of the city as regards buildings and their construction, and if two of them had been associated with those gentlemen who drafted the by-laws (whoever they were), the result would have been far more satisfactory and more favourable to the interests of the public generally; and it would also have been much fairer to the architects of Bombay than the present arrangement.

I quite agree with Mr. Stevens' remarks as to licensed surveyors; and I am further informed that it is not uncommon for a surveyor or plan-maker, who cannot obtain a Municipal license to prepare plans, (of a kind) for a native building, and to get the same signed and sanctioned by some licensed surveyor on payment of a merely nominal sum, and this should at once be stopped and every licensed surveyor or architect should have to affirm that the plans, &c., sent in for sanction under his signature have been prepared by himself; otherwise the licensing of surveyors becomes in many instances a mere farce.

Before passing the by-laws, I hope that Mr. Stevens' suggestion will be adopted by the Government that a Committee composed of specially selected experts from Government and Municipal employ, and from private practitioners, will be appointed to render these by-laws workable and suitable for local requirements, which, as they are at present, they most certainly are not and never will be.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Architect, &c.,
F. R. I. B., A. & M. S. A.

Aug. 19.

[It will be seen that By-law 23 has been withdrawn.—Ed., B. G.]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having read to-day in your paper the letter of Mr. F. W. Stevens, regarding the new building by-laws under discussion before the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last several weeks, I have the pleasure to state that I totally agree with what Mr. Stevens suggests to that body. My own impression is that the Corporation should insert in these by-laws one clause more to the following effect, that "when any person wishes to entrust the supervision of the erection of his new building to any certified engineer, these by-laws should not be made compulsory, as when built by an ordinary mistry; that is, the scantlings of beams, posts, joists, roofing, &c., as well as the thicknesses of walls, &c., should be left to the discretion and choice of that engineer, who should be made responsible for the due strength and stability of that particular structure." This would prevent the Municipality from engaging more hands as inspectors, sub-inspectors, &c., in their staff.

I make the above suggestion simply because By-law No. 3 exempts certain buildings from the operation of the other by-laws, as having been built or erected by Government and Municipal engineers, who are, in the eyes of the Committee, superior to others practising privately. Moreover, these native buildings do not require great skill and tact in construction as Government architectural stone buildings. Why should the Committee trust in the ability of Municipal and Government engineers much more than in that of private engineers? I think the chief motive of the Committee in inserting By-law No. 3 is to save the Government and Municipality from undergoing further and unnecessary expense, as such buildings are built under the direct supervision of their respective engineers. Had these by-laws been applied to them, the actual estimate would exceed the original by nearly 30 per cent.

I think the Committee who made these by-laws have forgotten to pay any attention to native dwelling-houses which have been standing for nearly 50 years, and even more, with scantlings of posts, beams, joists, roofing, the thickness of walls, &c., nearly 25 per cent. less than what the present by-laws require. Simply for one or two jerry-builders, the whole of Bombay is to be made to suffer the consequence.

Referring to the new schedule of the Municipality, I may state that an ordinary building which formerly cost only Rs. 10,000 with engineer's commission, say the maximum 5 per cent., would cost Rs. 13,000 after the by-laws are enforced, the landlord thereby deriving no more interest on his outlay than 4 or 5 per cent. (and even that with great trouble and anxiety), the usual interest of Government paper without any taxes. Any experienced councillor will readily see that enforcing these by-laws will very nearly put a stop to the increase in the Municipal income in the shape of house taxes, &c.

K. R. VACHA, L.C.E.,
Civil Engineer.

Aug. 18.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Stevens' letter published in your issue of to-day echoes the sentiments of most ratepayers and voters who have been following the proceedings of the Corporation Special Meetings about the building by-laws. It will probably be news to Mr. Stevens that, except Mr. M. C. Murzban, there was not a single expert on the Corporation Committee. The report of the Committee is not signed by Dr. Blaney or Mr. Mehta, who were both on the Committee, while two other medical members, Dr. Balchandra and Dr. Viegas, appear, on a reconsideration of the subject, to have changed their views, and most of the amendments at the special meetings came from them. So, practically, the draft by-laws may be taken to be the work of the Municipal executive and Mr. Murzban. On 5th March last, Messrs. Gostling and Campbell wrote to Mr. Murzban, as chairman of the Committee, complaining that certain draft by-laws prepared by Messrs. Campbell, Gostling, Morris and Hewson, were entirely "ignored" in these draft by-laws, and added "we cannot but feel that in our work being so palpably ignored, we have been unfairly and wrongly treated." Further, in clause 29 of their representation, Messrs. Gostling and Campbell respectfully urged that these by-laws should not be passed in haste or panic, "and that, before the Corporation sanction them, our opinion as experts should be formally asked. They further claimed, "as a matter of courtesy at least," that their opinion should be asked and respectfully considered. The same was the prayer of a petition to the Corporation forwarded in June last by Mr. Devidass Harivallabhdas and others, but the Corporation has not paid any heed to the above prayer, and hence the "farce-like" meetings and proceedings of which Mr. Stevens, with the high authority attaching to his large and varied professional experience, so rightly complains.

Mr. Stevens suggests the appointment of an expert committee by Government before sanctioning these bye-laws. But is not the same remedy still open to the Corporation? And would it not be more proper and dignified for the Corporation to correct its own mistake? Under the Municipal Act, the draft by-laws as now amended will again go to the public with a six weeks' notice pursuant to section 465. Cannot the Corporation utilize these six weeks and request professional experts and select Government and Railway engineers to advise the Corporation before it finally considers and passes them six weeks hence? This course will meet the suggestions made on all hands.

The subject is one deserving very carefuland considerate treatment. The abandoning of clause 23 shows what difficulties beset the question. Similarly clause 22, about the height of floors, had to be expunged, as it was found *illegal*, and that too subsequent to its being placed before the Corporation for adoption in the name and with the sanction of the Corporation Committee. It is not yet too late to mend.

A VOTER.

August 18.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon, consideration was resumed of the draft Building By-Laws. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The Municipal Commissioner said that before proceeding with the consideration of the various clauses, he would draw the attention of the Corporation to a small verbal alteration which he thought ought to be made in by-law 19, namely, the introduction of the words "not less than," after the word "footings."

The President said this might be done, as clause 19 was one that would require to be reconsidered at a future date.

Mr. R. M. Sayani moved that in by-law 19 the words "not less than" be inserted after the word "footings," wherever it occurs, as suggested by the Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The Municipal Commissioner then made reference to by-law 23 which had been postponed until all the other by-laws had been considered. He had promised to give it his very best consideration, as to whether it was possible to insert any other word than teak, and he regretted to say he found it absolutely impossible, for this reason, that the strength of other woods was not scientifically known, and an engineer would not commit himself to a table of quantities unless he was dealing with known factors.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 31 as follows:—Every person who shall erect a new open building shall construct the same in accordance with the following regulations:—(*a*) The posts shall run down into the solid ground to such depth as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner in each case, or shall be securely built into a mass of masonry constructed of suitable building materials set in lime or cement. (*b*) Two diagonal braces shall be provided, one from each side of the post to the post-plate and securely fastened thereto. (*c*) One diagonal brace shall be provided from one side of each post to the tie-beam and securely fastened thereto. (*d*) The post-plates shall be securely tied or braced across each angle. (*e*) The roof shall be properly and securely framed with trusses.

Mr. Morris proposed a few verbal alterations as follows:—In the last line of sub-section (*a*) between the words "set" and "in lime," to introduce the word "either;" sub-section (*b*), between "braces" and "shall," insert "where necessary;" sub-section (*c*), between "have" and "shall" insert "where necessary," and add to sub-section (*e*) "or with the written permission of the Commissioner, supported by posts on cross beams."

Colonel Wilson agreed to these additions, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Sayani moved that a new clause should be inserted here to the following effect:—"Clause 32: every person who shall erect a new building shall be responsible for all building material being sound and of good material, and properly put together so as to insure safety. Any breach of this by-law shall be brought directly to the notice of the Commissioner, who will in each case satisfy himself either personally or by an officer personally appointed for the purpose, and not lower in rank than a superintendent of buildings, whether this by-law has been infringed or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded this motion, which was carried unanimously.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 33 as follows:—

With respect to the provision and maintenance of sufficient open space, either external or internal, about buildings to secure a free circulation of air and of other means for the adequate ventilation of buildings.

A person who shall erect a new building which abuts on a street of less than fifty feet in width or any part of which is within a distance of half the width of such street from a street of less width than fifty feet shall not, without the written permission of the Commissioner, erect such building to a greater height than one and-a-half times the width between the point at which such building approaches nearest to the street, and the opposite side of such street. Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar any person from building up to the full height of any building (belonging to himself) which has stood within two years on the same site.

Mr. Morris thought this would prove a very stringent clause in the case of building new houses on old sites, and some discussion ensued when it was agreed to make the last sentence of the clause read as follows:—"Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar any person from re-building up to the full height of any building (belonging to himself) which has stood within two years in the same site *and on which he has not been precluded from building by any injunction or laws of the Court.*"

The consideration of clause 34 was postponed.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 35 as follows:—Every person who shall erect huts or sheds or ranges or blocks of huts or sheds, whether the same are to be used as dwellings or stables, or for any other purpose, shall, if the Commissioner so require, build the same—(i) so that they may stand in regular lines with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines of such width as the Commissioner may direct for ventilation and for facilitating scavenging; and, (ii) with such and so many privies, latrines, or urinals and such means of drainage as the Commissioner may require; and (iii), at such a level as will suffice for the means of drainage required by the Commissioner.

The motion was carried.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 36 as follows:—

With respect to the construction of privies.

Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in connection with such building, construct a sufficient number of privies for the use of the occupants of such building, in accordance with the following rules, and in every case the number of privies prescribed shall be the minimum number of privies which shall be provided—For a domestic building not being a chawl one privy for every 10 occupants. For a chawl three privies for every 20 occupants. For a building of the warehouse class one privy for every 20 occupants.

Mr. Hassanbai Visram moved, and Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz seconded, an amendment to the effect that the matter be left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner suggested that clause 36 might be withdrawn and the following substituted: "Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in connection with such building, construct such number of privies as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner in each case."

This, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 37 which was carried as follows:—A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position only as shall be approved by the Commissioner.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 38 as follows:—A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not, without the written permission of the Commissioner, construct such privy within the distance of *twenty feet* from any well, spring, tank or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

Mr. Morris said it would be hard on householders to have such a clause as this, if they insisted on the privies being erected 20 feet distant from the wells. It would mean that they might as well close the wells altogether.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that would not matter. Indeed he thought it would be better for the public if those wells which were liable to pollution were closed, and the people would drink the good water provided for them by the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, section 39 was carried as follows:—Every person, who shall construct a privy in connection with a building, shall so construct the same as to leave an external air space of not less than three feet in width and open to the sky surrounding such privy on every side thereof, except the entrance side, where any gallery or passage communicating with such privy shall be not less than two feet

in width, and shall be open to the external air on both sides.

Colonel Wilson moved the approval of section 40 as follows:—Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening or with sufficient openings for ventilation to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, and such opening or openings shall be as near to the top as practicable, and shall communicate directly with the external air.

Mr. Sayani seconded the motion, which was carried without any discussion.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 41 as follows:—No person shall construct over a privy, whether old or new, any room or structure of any description, except another privy.

The section was approved with the addition of the words, "or a bathing-place or bath-room."

Section 42 was next considered as follows:—

As to the giving of certain notices by persons intending to construct buildings.

Every person who shall erect a building within the meaning of sub-section (2) of section 337 of the Act shall, before proceeding to cover up any foundation of a building, deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the Engineer, at his office, notice in writing, in which shall be specified the date on which such person will proceed to cover up such foundation.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson, it was carried unanimously.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 43, and it was carried as follows:—In every case where a person, who shall erect a building, shall at any reasonable time during the progress or after the completion of the erection of such building, receive from the Engineer notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any by-law relating to new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time, which shall be specified in such notice, to cause anything done contrary to any such by-law to be amended, or to do anything which by any such by-law may be required to be done, but which has been omitted to be done. Such person shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof, so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such by-law. Such person, within a reasonable time after the completion of any work which may have been executed in accordance with any such requirement, shall deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the Engineer, at his office, notice in writing of the completion of such work.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 44 as follows:—Every person who shall erect a building shall, within one month after the completion of the erection of such building, and before such building is occupied, deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the Engineer, at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved as an amendment that the words "and before such building is occupied be deleted." It was a common thing for people to occupy a house before it was quite completed, and the clause as it read then, would become rather hard.

Dr. Balchandra seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had no objections to the withdrawal of those words.

Colonel Wilson also agreed, and the words being deleted, the section was approved.

Colonel Wilson moved, and Mr. Sayani seconded, the approval of section 45, and it was carried as follows:—

Penalties.

Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing by-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after conviction for the first breach or after receipt of written notice from the Commissioner to discontinue the breach, during which the breach continues.

The Commissioner here suggested the addition of a section at the end of the other by-laws giving a general discretion to the executive—that was himself—to modify the provisions of the by-laws in any special cases. He did not think it would be necessary to use that power in many cases, but still it was desirable that it should be given him. He would therefore ask one of the members to propose a motion to the following effect: "That in all cases in which, under these by-laws, dimensions are prescribed, the Commissioner shall have power, on application being made to that end, to permit of such dimensions being modified."

Mr. P. M. Mehta, agreeing with the Commissioner, proposed the foregoing motion, which was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that it was an unnecessary and mischievous clause, and he should oppose it. If they were going on in that way, it would be much better to give up the by-laws and empower the Commissioner to do what he might think best. He could clearly see that if such a clause were passed, influential persons would be able to secure what poor people could not obtain (cries of "question"). He thought very strongly that that would prove to be the case, and therefore the power should not be accorded the Commissioner, who might possibly, if he had it, be inclined to favour some persons and press hardly against others. The enactment of a by-law like the one proposed would be the most unwise and imprudent thing which that Corporation could do.

Dr. Balchandra was sorry Dr. Viegas had taken such an extreme view of the matter. He believed the suggested addition was most essential, and observed that it had been his intention to make a similar proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal said Dr. Viegas seemed to have completely misunderstood what the Commissioner had stated. What he had said was that, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Corporation, the dimensions were much larger than they should be, but that was not his (the Commissioner's) own opinion.

Mr. Carroll did not altogether like the proposition, but he would not ask them to throw it out entirely. He thought the Commissioner was too ready to accept a responsibility of the nature involved in the motion. If the by-law was passed as it stood, in almost every instance, builders would think it to their advantage to make application to the Commissioner to regard theirs as "special" cases. With reference to certain buildings, it would probably be necessary to make exceptions, but it should be most clearly shown that the by-law would have effect only in "special" cases.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee entirely agreed with the previous speaker.

Mr. Carroll here rose and stated that he would move as an amendment that the word "special" should be inserted before the word "cases" in the motion.

The President, however, ruled that Mr. Carroll could not do so, as he had already spoken.

Mr. Grattan Geary then moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Carroll's suggestion.

Mr. Hasambhai Visram agreed with Dr. Viegas as to the undesirability of passing the new by-law.

The President thought the proposal made by the Commissioner was a most reasonable one. Hundreds of cases must arise where a modification of the dimensions would be necessary, and all they proposed to do was to give the Commissioner power to allow such modifications. Dr. Viegas had altogether misunderstood the scope of the motion, and, further, he (the President) could not agree with Mr. Carroll and Mr. Geary that it was even necessary to insert the word "special."

Colonel Merewether seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mehta objected to the amendment, asking how the Commissioner would determine which were and which were not "special" cases.

Mr. Carroll: He has brains in his head and also has judgment.

Mr. Mehta, continuing his remarks, said Mr. Carroll and Dr. Viegas had completely misconceived the scope of the by-laws. The by-laws were not meant for all cases; they were only general rules for general guidance, and seeing that there would be numerous cases in which they would operate hardly it was very reasonably proposed to give the Commissioner power to use his discretion in such cases.

The amendment was then put to the vote and, having been rejected, the original proposition was submitted and declared carried.

Colonel Wilson next proposed, and Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded, that section 46 should be approved as follows:—

Evidence of exercise of powers, duties, or functions.

Whenever, under any of the foregoing by-laws, the doing or the omitting to do a thing or the validity of anything depend upon the sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition, notice, or satisfaction of the Commissioner, a written document signed by the Commissioner, or by any Municipal officer to whom the Commissioner may have delegated his powers, duties, or functions in that behalf, purporting to convey or set forth his sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition, notice or satisfaction, shall be sufficient evidence of such sanction, permission, approval, order, direction, requisition, notice or satisfaction.

The motion was carried.

The Commissioner then stated that he would, with the permission of the Corporation, withdraw section 23. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll asked if the Commissioner would not give his reason for withdrawing such an important and essential clause.

The Commissioner explained that he proposed to expunge the section because in the first place it was impossible to provide for other woods instead of teak. He had considered the matter most carefully and, having taken the best available advice on the point, had come to the conclusion that the only course he could take was to propose the deletion of the section entirely. The strength of no other wood except teak was scientifically known, and it was impossible that any engineer would commit himself to quantities unless he were dealing with known factors. There was a very reasonable and respectable body of opinion against the provision as to teak, and that opinion required a respectful consideration, and after giving it such consideration he had decided to suggest the withdrawal of the section. However, he might inform Mr. Carroll that, after striking out the clause, they would have section 346 (1) of the Act to rely on, that section giving the Commissioner absolute power to disapprove of a building and prevent the erection of any building which in his opinion would be unsafe. He should have preferred to have dimensions for girders and trusses which would have given the engineers some standard to work by, but it was impossible to have them in regard to any wood other than teak. There was no doubt that the depreciation of other woods, would have interfered to a considerable extent with timber merchants in Bombay, and it was exceedingly undesirable that the Corporation should in any way be the means of affecting the market if they could prevent doing so. Then again, in deciding to withdraw the section, he had been in a measure actuated by the fact that no such provision as that section made existed in England. Considering therefore the power given in section 346 (1) of the Act and the large body of opinion against clause 23, he believed it would not be wise to go on with it. (Hear, hear.)

The section and the several amendments which had been moved in regard to it were then withdrawn, and the Corporation adjourned.

"CHRISTIAN" JOURNALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have commented in fitting terms upon the *Guardian's* unseemly attempt to cast discredit upon the Church Missionary Society. But it seems to me you have overlooked the really abominable part of the paragraph—that in which your contemporary, if you will pardon me for speaking of him as such, asks what advantage would be gained from converting the natives of India from the worship of Kali to the worship of the Virgin Mary? To any one acquainted in any degree with Hindu mythology, it is unnecessary to say who and what the goddess Kali is, and it seems to me that her malign influence must have overcome the author of this blasphemous comparison. Are we, at the bidding of religionists of this repulsive sort, to take down our Bibles, and with the red pencil of godless bigotry to mutilate the *Magnificat* so that it shall read "For behold from henceforth all generations shall call me—Kali?" The "doctrine of devils" will not die out for want of preachers.—Yours, &c.,

A PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.

A DISPUTED POINT IN CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The point at issue in the last match between the Civil and Military at Poona, which called for the opinion of an authority in the matter like His Excellency Lord Harris, has been referred to the Marylebone Club. The question was:—If a ball hit the batsman on the leg and then hit the bat, and is then caught behind the wicket or in the field, is he to be considered "out or not"? The answer of the Secretary is:—If a ball hits a batsman's leg, then his bat, and is caught, the batsman is "out," and if any runs result from such an occurrence they are credited to the batsman.—Yours, &c.

D. B. TAPIA.

BOMBAY SESAMUM PROSPECTS.

THE following is the first forecast of the sesamum crops, the estimates up to 5th August only. Though, owing to an unusually late monsoon, sesamum has been sown late almost everywhere, the area is likely to show an increase when complete information has been received.

Gujrat—Sowing of early crop is in progress in north, and in south retarded owing to excessive rain. Crop where germinated is from fair to good. Returns from some of Gujrat States not received owing to interrupted communication.

Deccan—Of the Deccan area, about 71 per cent. is reported from Khandesh, where increase in places is attributed to last year's better prices and seasonable rain. But recent heavy and continuous rain has rotted the crop throughout East Khandesh and in parts of West Khandesh and Nasik. In Ahmednagar crop is fair, but in South Deccan, where sown, it is withering for want of rain.

Karnatak—Sowings small, due to deficient rain and crop withering in Bijapur and Dharwar, but fair in Belgaum.

Konkan—Season more favourable than elsewhere, and crop fair.

Sind—Sowing still in progress. Inundation, which is too low for rice and other crops, is favouring sesamum sowing in Shikarpur, but has checked its progress in Hyderabad. Crop fairly healthy but slighty damaged by insects in Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind frontier districts.

BOMBAY COTTON CROPS.

THE following is the first cotton forecast for early districts of Deccan only. The estimates are generally up to 5th August:—

Total area 1,140,000 acres, or nearly 4 per cent. below last year's corresponding forecast. Decrease, due to deficiency of rain for sowing, followed by excessive moisture, general, except in Nasik, where a considerable increase appears over last year's corresponding area for the district. This increase is apparent rather than real owing to incompleteness of last year's figures. Ahmednager shows a decrease of about half lakh, or 77 per cent. below last year's area. Khandesh returns, as in last year, 93 per cent. of the whole. Continuous and excessive rain in Khandesh has spoiled the crop over a considerable area. Elsewhere condition reported to be good and break wanted all throughout. Nasik, conditions good; more rain wanted in Sholapur and Ahmednagar. In other districts and states of Deccan, area is small and below last year's area.

THE Committee of Convocation of the University of London has just had a conference with Sir John Lubbock on the position of that institution, with reference more especially to the formation of the new University. Sir John agreed to co-operate with the committee as far as was practicable, and expressed the opinion that there need be no fear for the future of London University, although, no doubt, the new University would be practically a rival institution. In the end the Committee referred the consideration of the charter for the new University when it shall appear to a small subcommittee for report.

THE attitude which Her Majesty has taken up in reference to the Transatlantic cattle trade has, it is said, not been correctly represented. Her Majesty has always been a firm supporter of the movement whose purpose is to secure more considerate treatment of animals, and hence her sympathy was at once aroused by the stories which obtained circulation as to the treatment of which the cattle were the victims in mid-ocean. Having obtained further information in relation to the question, Her Majesty expressed a hope that what could be done to make the conditions of the passage more in accordance with the requirements of humanity would be done.

THE French census returns of last April have now been made up. The population of France is 38,095,000, an increase of 208,000 on May 1886. In 1886 the increase on the last census was 565,000. The present increase is the smallest on record, and implies a considerable diminution of the rural population. The population of seventeen of the chief towns has increased by 365,000, namely, Paris, 167,000; Lyons, 29,000; Marseilles, 31,000; Bordeaux, 13,000; Cannes, 7,000; Nice, 20,000; Brest, 5,000; Montpellier, 12,000; St. Etienne, 15,000; Rheims, 15,000; Nancy, 7,000; Roubaix, 14,000; Tourcoing, 8,000; Havre, 5,000; Rouen, 4,000; Toulon, 8,000; and Limoges, 5,000. Moreover, Paris, taking in its suburbs, has an increase of 249,000, or 40,000 above the net increase in all France. Of the departments, twenty-eight show an increase and fifty-nine a decrease. Among the former are—Seine, 249,353; Nord, 77,276; Alpes Maritimes, 43,627; Bouches-du-Rhone, 30,072; Rhone, 27,610; Herault, 25,709; Pas-de-Calais, 23,981; and Gironde, 21,508. The foreign population is over 1,100,000, and has increased by 125,000 since the last census.

PRINCIPAL WHITEHEAD'S LECTURE TO EDUCATED NATIVES.

THE Rev. H. Whitehead's second lecture, delivered at the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, on Thursday last, dealt with the reasons for accepting the claims of the Christian Revelation as true. He would premise that the nature of the evidence for a revelation was not demonstrative, nor of such a nature as to compel belief. It appealed largely to moral considerations. The view men take of it depends on the spirit in which they approach the subject. To the men of his own day, Christ refused to give the kind of evidence which they would have regarded as conclusive. The proofs he gave were sufficient for an honest and candid mind, but not sufficient to compel men to believe against their will. There were, the lecturer proceeded to explain, various kinds of proofs in support of the Christian faith. He would select two—the character of Christ and his miracles. It was an ideally perfect character as described in the four Gospels, which, although the composition of different writers, preserved its *unity* in a remarkable degree. The next feature of Christ's character was its *greatness*, as shown not only by the impression it made on the Apostles and Christians generally but also on men outside the Christian church. Thus Rousseau, no friend of Christianity, writes: "I confess that the holiness of the Gospel speaks to my heart. Is it possible that a book at once so simple and so sublime is the work of men? Is it possible that that He whose history it contains is Himself no more than man? What sweetness, what purity in his morals! What a touching grace in his instructions! If the life and death of Socrates are those of a sage, the life and death of Christ are those of a god." And Napolean Bonaparte, a man differently constituted from Rousseau, but like the latter opposed to the Gospel, makes the following acknowledgment at the end of his career: "Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and I have founded empires; but on what have we supported the creations of our genius? On force. The empire of Jesus is founded on love; and, at this hour, millions of men would die for him . . Christ is preached, loved, adored; His kingdom is spreading all over the world . . I who have had much to do with men, I who know what men are, I tell you that Jesus Christ is not only man. Jesus Christ is more than man; Jesus Christ is God." Or, lastly, to quote one whose writings have greatly influenced the sceptical thought and speculation of our own times, John Stuart Mill states in his essay on Theism: "About the life and sayings of Jesus, there is a stamp of personal originality, combined with profundity of insight which . . must place the Prophet of Nazareth, even in the estimation of those who have no belief in his inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast . . Religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in pitching on Him as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor, even now, would it be easy even for an unbeliever to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavour so to live that Christ would approve our life." The lecturer went on to say that the argument based on the character of Christ was of a twofold nature—it established his own truthfulness, as well as that of the records we have of his life. If these latter are untrue, then the character of Christ is a creation of the imagination, an impossible supposition, the conception of so high and unique a character being beyond the most consummate human genius. Its conception could not have grown up in the Church, and could not have been the work of the Apostles, who, we know, were men of but ordinary intellect. The very uniqueness, therefore, of the character of Jesus Christ renders it a literary impossibility that the Gospels should be untrue. Turning next to the miracles of Jesus Christ, if they are true, then, without doubt, the claims of Jesus Christ, referred to in the first lecture, were true also. The miracles of Christ were, it should be noted, not mere wonders, intended to stun the beholders with surprise. They were either manifestations of sympathy or means of instruction. Their object was not to *compel* belief. The evidence derived from Christ's miracles might be traversed on two grounds: it may be objected (1) that miracles are impossible, or (2) that there is not sufficient ovidence. The former is the more important objection, but it is an untenable objection the moment it is admitted that there is an omnipotent God ruling over all. So that, after all, it is merely a question of evidence; and the evidence for the miracles of Christ is overwhelmingly strong. The lecture was brought to a close by an earnest appeal to the special audience not to ignore Christ's claims. At the end of the meeting a native gentleman put Mr. Whitehead a few questions.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Clyde, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday evening. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the Carthage, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr G Pain, Mr and Mrs Tcoss, Mr and Mrs Tighe and family, Mr Baker, Mr G B Payne, Lieut F H Pigou, Mr Geoghegan, Dr A Harrison, Miss Cazalet.

From Brindisi: Mr Wilkinson, Major Johnstone Douglas, Mr T Spalding, Mr P E Keene, Mr and Mrs Beard, Lieut H W Campbell, Major Wetherall, Surgn C C Manifold, Mr Murray, Lieut Murray, Lieut H J H Wimwood, Capt and Mrs Phayre, Mr Faulds.

For Madras.—From London: Mr. L. C. Levenrood. From Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Harris.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT HOME.

IN the recent Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, the following Indian students were among the 32 successful candidates:—Satyendra Nath Palit, 28th, with 1,846 marks; Birendra Chandra Sen, 31st, with 1,817 marks. As the result of the annual College Examination at Peterhouse, Cambridge, D. N. Mallik was elected to a Scholarship of £50. At Emmanuel College one of the Indian Civil Service Student's Exhibitions of £20 was awarded to M. Yusuf. A student of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Raoji Bhailal Patel, of Baroda, gained the first place, with life membership, and First Prize of £25, in the Senior Examinations held last May (Agricultural Science and Practice) of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. C. H. Dissent (Doveton College, Calcutta) has passed the Second Examination of the Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Anatomy and Physiology. Mr. George F. Pires, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has obtained the Diploma of Public Health of the Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. In the recent Matriculation Examination of the University of London, Miss Susila B. Bonnerjee passed in the First Division; Mr. Dorabji N. Bahadhurji passed in the Second Division. Rukhmabai has passed Part I of the Primary Examinations of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

H. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain B. P. Creagh, will sail to-morrow for Karachi with the following details:—Lieut. Harold, 1st Biluch Battalion, 10 men (Europeans), 1 native officer, 11 men (natives), 10 followers, and 1 horse from Karachi. She will proceed to Bushire.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY day after day (says the London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*) goes down to Westminster, and gets his letters and chats with his friends in the lobbies and corridors. He is not well—as everybody knows—but certainly he does not appear in any way incapacitated. Yet he never sets foot inside the Legislative Chamber. It is currently rumoured that Mr. M'Carthy—mild and gentle as he is in his usual demeanour—strongly resents the attempt which has been made by certain of the prominent members of the party to oust him from office; and although, at the request of his colleagues, he continues to remain the nominal leader for a time, he refuses to take any further share in the actual work.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes, in reference to the probability of Mr. W. H. Smith not retaining the position of leader in the House of Commons:—Mr. Balfour would willingly leave the reins in other hands, seeing how little prospect there is of making a reputation in such a post in the last few months of an exhausted Parliament. Besides, he wishes to complete his Irish policy—if events should enable it to be completed—before leaving the Irish Office. I hear again, on excellent authority, that Lord Salisbury himself is anything but enthusiastic about Mr. Balfour's accepting the leadership. The Prime Minister sees clearly enough that a somewhat invidious state of things will be created by having the uncle leading in one House and the nephew leading in the other. As far as the present Parliament at all events is concerned, Mr. Goschen might continue to lead with the full approval both of the Prime Minister and the Irish Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A LONG discussion took place at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee on a motion proposed by Colonel Merewether to the following effect:—"That as the chief of the Fire Brigade has unfit for further service, on account of old age, four steam fire engines, seven manual engines, three fire-escapes and one brake, and that, as applied for by the Commissioner, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 31,500 for the purchase of three steamers (Rs. 28,500) and two manuals (Rs. 3,000.) That the Corporation be recommended to sanction payment of the cost of these articles by the transfer of Rs. 31,500 from the amount entered in the current year's budget for interest and sinking fund on a loan of Rs. 5½ lakhs for the erection of Fire Brigade quarters,—stable. The Commissioner suggests that no loan be raised this year, a recommendation which the Standing Committee approve." Dr. Viegas wanted to know if the fire-escapes could not be "modified," or if the engines could not be repaired, and proposed as an amendment that a subcommittee should be appointed to consider the matter. On a vote being taken, Colonel Merewether's motion was carried.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette* contains an interesting account of the successful treatment by Surgeon-Major Faulkner, I.M.S., of a native beater after being severely mauled by a tiger in the shoulder. Altogether the man had thirteen claw and tooth wounds, and a portion of his shoulder blade was shattered, and till its removal he continued in great danger, his temperature varing considerably at times. At length after being in hospital for 135 days, the patient was discharged cured, and Dr. Faulkner, who has every reason to be proud of the result, concludes by saying that the case clearly proves, from "the tendency to gangrene and abscesses that wounds inflicted by a tiger on the human subject are of a decidedly poisonous nature.

THE train service across Italy, writes the *Indian Engineer*, is certainly one of the worst in the world, and passengers who do not care to pay the high rates charged for the "train de luxe" find it much more comfortable to travel *via* Marseilles, and they lose very little time by so doing. Taking an average speed of 13 knots per hour, the journey from Port Said to Brindisi occupies 71½ hours. Brindisi to London by the ordinary train takes 59 hours, or a total of 130½ hours, without taking into account the time lost at Brindisi by having to wait for the train, and this is sometimes considerable, there being only two trains daily—at 5-58 a. m. and 9-25 a. m. From Port Said to Marseilles, at the same rate of speed, occupies 116 hours; and the fast train to London completes the journey in 42 hours 41 minutes, or a total of 140 hours 41 minutes. Against the loss of ten hours must be placed the saving of £5 in railway fares, and £1 at least in hotel charges, porters' fees, &c., and the most tiresome part of the journey (from Brindisi to Macon) is avoided. There are fast trains from Marseilles to Paris every few hours, and there is less chance of losing time after the steamer arrives than at Brindisi, where passengers arriving after 9 a. m. have to wait 20 hours before they can proceed. There are two reasons why Salonica is not likely to become the port of departure for Indian mails, for some time at least. In the first place, the harbour is more dangerous than Brindisi, and, secondly, it would not be possible at present to guarantee the safe running of trains. The P. and O. Company have had the matter in hand for some time, but, at present, there does no appear to be any likelihood of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty being arrived at. The Italian authorities do not appear to trouble themselves about the matter, and instead of trying to attract passengers by making the journey pleasant, they are deaf to all remonstrances and act as if the Brindisi traffic was beneath their notice.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 16th August in the Vehar Lake, was 1 inch 30 cents. as against 3 inches 31 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 61 inches 43 cents. as against 81 inches 72 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 27 feet 40 cents., and at the end of the week 27 feet 35 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 28 feet 55 cents. at the beginning of the week, and 29 feet 80 cents. at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 1 inch 42 cents., and at the same date last year 5 inches 44 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 68 inches 63 cents. or 28 inches 99 cents. less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 54 feet 74 cents., or 2 feet 50 cents. less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 55 feet 09 cents., or 2 feet 10 cents. less than last year. On Pawai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 44 cents. as against 3 inches 43 cents. for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 64 inches 49 cents. as against 76 inches 56 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 05 cents., being 5 feet 20 cents. more than last year at the same date. On Tansa Lake the rainfall for the week was 72 cents, bringing the total for the year up to 57 inches 52 cents.

MR. EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER, C.I.E., 32, Lennox-gardens, S.W., has been appointed honorary secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, *vice* Colonel John Robertson, about to proceed to India.

SIGNOR CRISPI avows the authorship of the article in the June number of the *Contemporary* about which so much controversy arose, and while replying to earnestly deprecates the outburst of hostile criticism in the French Press which his article, signed "And Italian Statesman," called forth.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* endorses the statement published by the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that differences of opinion arose between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck in connection with the Czar's visit to Berlin in 1889, and that these differences were the prelude to the strangement which finally resulted in a complete rupture.

THE largest turret-ship ever constructed, the Hood, was on the 30th ultimo undocked at Chatham in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty and many visitors. Viscountess Hood performed the simple creremony of cutting the rope which loosened the giant ship and enabled it to float into the water of the Medway.

JUDGMENT was given in the Court of Appeal on July 29 in the case of Wiedemann v. Walpole. The Master of the Rolls (Lords Justices Bowen and Kay concurring) held that at the recent trial, in which the plaintiff was awarded £300 damages, Mr. Baron Pollock ought to have non-suited her on the issue of promise of marriage, as there was no corroborative evidence. Judgment on that point, therefore, would be entered for the defendant, with costs, but the issues relating to the libel and expenses would be for the plaintiff.

THE "Philosopher's Stone" case was disposed of at the Central Criminal Court on July 27. The accused, Edward Pinter, pleaded guilty to attempting to obtain the sum of £40,000 by false pretences from Mr. E. W. Streeter. Having regard to the time he has been in gaol and the state of his health, the Recorder sentenced him to three months' imprisonment only.

THE *World* says:—Sir Henry Wolff's appointment to Bucharest is a fortunate one, for he saves himself the long journey to Teheran, and the £1,000 extra allowance which he gets makes it nearly as good a position financially. Sir Frank Lascelles is a good man to send to Teheran, and his Eastern experience will stand him in good stead there. Sir Henry Wolff's appointment may be only a stepping stone to Vienna, which shortly becomes vacant by the retirement of Sir Augustus Paget.

BUCHAREST papers say Prince Ferdinand, the Roumanian Heir-Apparent, will shortly proceed to England on a prolonged stay, which is alleged to be connected with the betrothal of His Royal Highness to one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Edinburgh.

AN "honour" which has just been gazetted lends some colour to a rumour which (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) I have frequently heard during the past twelve months, but to which I have hesitated to give publicity, that ere long one of the remaining unmarried daughters of the Prince will follow the example of her sister, the Duchess of Fife, and will marry the heir to one of the wealthiest and most popular peers in the kingdom. The Prince is, I hear, entirely in sympathy with such an alliance, and the Princess thinks of nothing but the happiness of her children, so that now the Queen has sanctioned such alliances in the case of the Duchess of Fife, there is practically no reason why a match that has been whispered about for a year past should not become an accomplished fact.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PATRICK GRANT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., in whom the German Emperor took such exceptional interest by reason of the past services of our oldest holder of the marshal's baton, has just completed seventy-one years' service, having received his first commission in the Bengal Army, July 16, 1820. The Ensign Grant of those days went out to India at a time when the famous Marquis of Hastings was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and was presented to him at a levee in Calcutta five years before the death of that gallant soldier and popular statesman. When we call to mind the fact that Lord Hastings had been at the battle of Bunker's Hill, we have in our oldest field-marshal a wonderful link with the past. Bunker's Hill was fought just one hundred and twenty years ago.

APROPOS, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Melville, the widow of the gentlman who was murdered in the recent Manipur affair whilst on a tour of telegraph inspection, has received a communication from the India Office, informing her that gratuities amounting to nearly £300 have been awarded to her. This is in addition to the pension of £100 a year for herself and the allowance of £18 a year for each of her two sons until they attain the age of eighteen. The *Times* however has been requested to state that "Mrs. Melville's friends are not satisfied with the gratuities that it is proposed to bestow upon her."

MISS GREENFIELD was interrogated at Teheran on July 28 in the presence of the acting British Vice Consul. She declared herself to be a convert to Islamism, and said she had followed Azziz, her husband, of her own accord.

A CURIOUS career has come under the notice of the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* in that of a soldier whose six years of hard, stirring compaigning has been followed by no less than seventy-six years of uneventful life. He is now a centenarian, having been born on July 14, 1791. Lieut. F. Bayley, who lives in London and still enjoys fair health, entered the Royal Artillery in 1809. He saw active service almost immediately, serving in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814. He was engaged in the American War in 1814 and 1815, being slightly wounded at New Orleans. He then transferred himself to the Prussian Army, fighting in all the chief battles in the latter part of 1815, and making a name for himself in a soldierly way. But here his service ended, and no more is heard of him until he becomes noted as a centenarian.

THE United States Commissioners, in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at Chicago in 1893, were presented on July 23 to Lord Salisbury, at the Foreign Office, and invited to the garden party at Hatfield on the 25th. On July 28th they waited, by appointment, upon Lord Cross, and expressed their urgent desire that the Indian Empire should be adequately represented at the Exposition. Lord Cross assured the Commissioners of his interest in the enterprise, and promised to communicate with the Viceroy on the subject. In the afternoon the Commissioners entertained at luncheon, at the Savoy Hotel, a distinguished company, which included Sir R. Webster, the United States Minister (Mr. Lincoln), Lord Cross, Sir D Galton, Sir C. Tupper, Sir F. Abel, Sir O. T. Burne, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir George Birdwood, and others.

THE French Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular which seriously curtails the rights of foreigners resident in France, and according to which British subjects will not be able to open or remain at the head of English schools for English boys and girls, or even teach in them.

THE extensive cotton and woollen mills of Messrs. Campbell and Elliott, Philadelphia, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 750,000 dols.

ELEVEN thousand acres of land have just been purchased near Essegg, in Hungary, for a colony of Jewish emigrants from Russia. The estate is large enough for the settlement of about one hundred families.

ONE of the new torpedo boats is to be built by Messrs Thorneycroft. The vessel will be 230ft. long by 27ft. beam, and will have a total displacement of 810 tons when fully equipped and ready for service. The principal difference between this vessel and the others of her class is that she will be fitted with the Thorneycroft water-tube boiler, and that the indicated horse-power is to be 4,500 instead of 3,500, as in the case of the vessels fitted with the marine locomotive type of boiler.

AN interesting question is likely to arise in connection with the British section at the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition. It is felt that it would be a good feature of the section to have a selection of exhibits from South Kensington Museum. The point arises, however, whether exhibits from South Kensington can be loaned outside England. In the case of the National Gallery, it is quite certain that nothing could be given for exhibition either in America or in any other foreign country. As to the South Kensington Museum, however, the position is less clear.

THE German Emperor before leaving England expressed a wish to decorate some of the senior officers of the Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards, but it was pointed out to him that such a proceeding was opposed to the rules of our Service. Are we not (asks the *World*) in these matters unduly punctilious?

THE last of a Royal race is reported dead at Grodno, in Russia. He bore the ancient name of Prince Ignatius Jagellon. He was a direct descendant of the ancient Grand Dukes of Lithuania—the Jagellons who were the last in Europe to do battle for heathendom against Christianity, long maintaining a victorious struggle against the Knights of the Teutonic Order. Towards the close of the 14th century the Lithuanian Grand Duke Jagellon became King of Poland, and was baptised. The deceased Prince Ignatius practised medicine.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* hears that the members of the War Office Committee, which has for a year been engaged in considering improvements to the magazine rifle, have now expressed their satisfaction with the many modifications and alterations which have been made in the weapon described as the "Mark II rifle." Recently a hundred of these rifles were submitted to a series of very severe tests at the hand of a number of experts, and the result is now declared by the members of the Committee to have gratified them exceedingly.

THE membership of the Primroze League still increases. About ten weeks ago the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* noted that considerable progress had been made towards obtaining the first 20,000 over the million membership. That 20,000 has now been obtained. Some days ago the League books revealed the total membership to be 1,020,942, and the number of habitations to be 2,158.

A PLEASING duty has been recently discharged by the school children in the State of New York. It was left to them to decide whether the rose or the golden rod should be the flower of the Empire State. A vote was accordingly taken in the 113 school commissioner districts in the State, with the result that 294,816 children voted for the rose and 206,402 for the golden rod, giving a majority of 88,414 children in favour of the rose, which will henceforward be the flower of New York State.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

THE silver mine at Innai, in the Akita district of Japan, which was originally opened up by the Government and was purchased by a private capitalist a few years ago for $250,000, from $30,000 to $40,000 being then expended in improvements by the new owner, is said to be now promising to prove remunerative. A year ago the monthly output was about 30,000 oz., but it has now been raised to about 77,000 oz., the net monthly proceeds being estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. If there is no mistake in these figures the mine will certainly be remunerative, as the value of the annual output will be about double the amount of the capital. It may be that the working expenses have not been deducted from the so-called "net proceeds."

As an indication of the not very prosperous condition of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States lately, attention is being directed to the table of dividents declared by the Fall River mills for the second quarter of this year. Of thirty companies, eight made no return to the shareholders for the period in question, and the rate of distribution was decreased by nearly all the others. The total amount distributed was $215,250 on a capital of $16,920,000, or an average of 1·27 per cent. for the quarter, the distribution for the corresponding quarter of 1890 having been $306,675, or an average of 1·85 per cent. For the second quarter of 1889 the shareholders of 28 mills received dividends averaging 2·64 per cent. The figures seem to testify to a constant decline of profits.

The following account of the growing Manitoba crops has been communicated to a Montreal paper, the *Trade Bulletin*, by a correspondent in that province:—"The earlier fields of wheat are just heading out, and all will be well out in another week or so, and many people talk of another crop like that of 1887, the year of the great yield. The weather in several respects is like that season, although much may happen between this and threshing time. Steady dry weather will give us a large crop of fine wheat, but much more rain might make too much straw and lighter yield. If all goes well cutting will commence about August 15. Oats do not show up so well as wheat, still the prospects are good for a fair crop. There is no wheat now in farmers' hands, and nothing to speak of west of Winnipeg except what the millers hold, and even they have not much left. By the time the new crop comes in there will be little of either old wheat or flour left in the country. An immense amount of new land is being broken this summer, and everything appears to be going ahead in good shape."

Commenting upon the present economic condition of Egypt, the *Egyptian Gazette* observes that a great change is taking place in the condition of the fellaheen. The fellah has become rich, and has not the need of the middleman which he experienced in the days of his poverty. Many employments formerly connected with the distribution of the crops are now entirely done away with. The cultivator brings his produce to market himself, and sells it directly to the export merchants, instead of being compelled to let it pass through half a dozen hands. These served, of course, a useful purpose so long as there was necessity for them, but now the fellah is too well off to need pecuniary assistance. Many Europeans engaged in transferring produce from the grower to the exporter are consequently thrown out of employment, and for Europeans it is exceedingly difficult to strike out new mercantile paths. In speculative ventures the risks are great and the returns uncertain. Clerks are superabundant, and manual labourers in commercial occupations cannot earn more than 10d. per day. The *Gazette* notices, however, that a tide of immig

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SOME recent utterances of Mr. Forwood seem to point to a further shipbuilding programme, the Secretary of the Admiralty, though, is such a thorough politician that it is just possible we may have misinterpreted his meaning. After warning his hearers against the growing symptoms among the Gladstonian leaders to advocate a reduction of our naval expenditure, he said:—"A standard had been accepted since the present Government came into power at which our Navy should be maintained. This was fixed at equal to that of any two nations. His object now was to warn the country against the fallacy that when once a fleet was provided up to a certain standard they could cease shipbuilding, or that in any year, or successive years, they could reduce their expenditure on shipbuilding below the sum necessary to maintain the standard without having to make up by a rush in a subsequent year the deficiency which a false economy had created. He thought the country hardly realised the extent to which naval efficiency was annually diminished, and which required to be made up. In 1894, when, by the completion of our present programme, our Fleet would have attained the standard of strength fixed to be necessary, the first cost of the then effective ships would be £57,000,000. To maintain the Navy in this position, observes a service paper, the smallest amount that must be expended over hulls and machinery was £2,300,000 per annum."

A third reason for not rewarding the officers and men of the Channel Squadron who risked their lives at the time of the *Utopia* disaster is now given by the First Lord of the Admiralty. In reply to a question on the subject from Mr. R. S. Webster, his lordship said that he was aware that the men of the Channel Squadron had saved a large number of lives, but, with regard to the British seamen, he had to say that when the men of a whole Squadron had shown so much gallantry it was difficult to single out individuals. The conduct of the men of the Royal Navy on that occasion had been recorded at the Admiralty, and he was glad to say that the annals of the Navy were full of similar records. Of course they are. We might recall to the recollection of the First Lord, in reference to this alleged difficulty in choosing individuals for reward, that in somewhat similar circumstances the men have been asked to perform the work of selection themselves; and we fail to see why the same plan should not be followed in this case as in that of the distribution of the Victoria Cross. We notice that, as more rewards have been given for saving the lives of bluejackets, it is becoming a matter of doubt as to who was most in danger of drowning that night,—the passengers of the *Utopia*, the seamen of the Channel Fleet who saved them, or the men who saved the seamen of the Channel Fleet.

For two years and a half, observes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that ancient military body—the Honourable Artillery Company—have felt themselves under a cloud. Since December, 1888, the chief command has been left vacant, and although no effort has been spared on their part to remove any erroneous impression of their want of loyalty or discipline, it has not met with response. At one time it was said of them that they never appeared at any reviews; yet when they applied to be permitted to parade before the German Emperor at Wimbledon on July 11, their services were rejected on the plea of want of space! But there is every prospect of the regiment regaining favour. It is for the officers to re-establish its position. Seven of them have lately qualified at schools of instruction. When it becomes a feature of this auxiliary *corps d'elite* that its officers are in all senses an ornament to the force with which they are associated—lead the way, in fact, in all military matters—the Honourable Artillery Company will soon find favour again. The obtaining of a school certificate may in itself be a small matter, but it is proof that the officer holding it has done his best to qualify himself for the duties of his position, whilst the fact of the test not having been undergone is discreditable both to individuals and their regiments. And the same may be said of the examination in tactics.

The commanders of the various Australian military forces have recommended, as a result of their recent conference, that the united force of the "Commonwealth of Australia" should be 12,000 men, divided into 24 battalions of 500 men each, of which eight each should be contributed by Victoria and New South Wales, and four each by South Australia and Queensland. New South Wales and Victoria each should also contribute four batteries of field artillery and two regiments of mounted infantry, each of the other two Colonies contributing half this amount. The commanders regard the establishment of a Colonial Sandhurst for the training of officers as impracticable. An Imperial officer should, it is suggested, be appointed in London to examine all military stores intended for the Colonies, and it is also proposed that the Home Government should be asked to send out an officer to inspect the Colonial forces every two years. It is further recommended that mobilisation schemes for each Colony, as well as for the whole of Australia, should be worked out. These proposals are very practical, and ought to meet with favour.

It has now been officially admitted by the First Lord that the gun which burst in the *Cordelia* is not only of the same pattern as the one which burst in the *Active*, but that, although as a result of the latter mishap the Ordnance Committee recommended that guns of this nature should be strengthened, the one which has now burst was not so treated. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that Admiral Field will push his inquiries, and find out, if possible, who is the person or persons responsible for allowing this gun to remain in use without being strengthened. It would be just as well, too, if the gallant Admiral would ask, since Lord George Hamilton took such pains to state that some naval officers were on the Committee, how many there were actually serving at the time these guns were reported upon, and what proportion they bore to the other members; and also whether it is not true that the naval ordnance officers of the *Excellent* have made some special recommendations, suggestions, or observations upon the use of these guns.

To many old soldiers, the Royal Warrant providing for the commutation of pensions will prove a boon. The terms are not considered favourable, as they might be, but to men who may desire to emigrate, they will be accepted as a recognition of claims. The concession is made on the recommendation of the Chelsea Hospital Commissioners, who consider that in certain cases it might prove an advantage to a discharged soldier to receive a lump sum in lieu of the daily allowance to which he is entitled. But the commutation will only be permitted if the pensioner is over 50 or under 80 years of age. He must produce a medical certificate to show that he is in good health. Half the amount due to him will be paid on his leaving the country, and the remainder on his arrival in the colony or foreign country to which he proceeds. At 50 years of age the commutation will be at the rate of 10·742 for each £1; at 55, 9·898; at 60, 8·738; at 65, 7·578; at 70, 6·381; at 75, 5·126; and at 79-80, 3·915.

Apropos of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Lissa, which occurred on Tuesday, the 23th ultimo, a memorial pamphlet, published by the Vienna Navy Veterans' Society, mentions a curious incident of the famous battle which is as yet not generally known. The Austrian frigate *Prinz Eugen*, Captain Alfred Barry, when passing the Italian man-of-war *Maria Pia*, commanded by the Marchese del Carretto, in such close proximity that the two Captains found each other face to face and exchanged chivalrous salutes, received a full broadside with apparently terrible effect. Captain Barry was anxiously awaiting the report of his losses, but to his astonishment was informed that not a single man had been wounded. The mystery was cleared up only a few years later, when the two Captains met in Italy, and the Marchese del Carretto informed his Austrian comrade that his gunners, in the excitement of the moment, had loaded their pieces with blank cartridges.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*, behind the seemingly simple query of Sir John Colomb as to whether the British Government had a prior claim to the use of the dry-dock at Cape Town there is concealed an interesting political episode. About the year 1872, when the dock was being built, the authorities at the Cape applied to the Government of Mr. Gladstone to know whether they would contribute to the expenses of construction on condition of being granted a prior right to use the dock. The request was refused; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer added that a similar application should be made to the French Government, who, in virtue of their possession of Bourbon, would very likely make the monetary grant in return for the right to use the dock. The document containing this public-spirited recommendation is said to be still at the Colonial Office.

"THE best is aye the cheapest." Avoid imitations of, and substitutes for, SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE week ending July 25 has been full of important matches, and some surprising things have happened. In the first place Surrey was beaten by Derbyshire; in the second Sussex obtained an unexpected victory over Middlesex; in the third Lord Hawke, greatly to the advantage of his county, has come back into form; and in the fourth Lancashire, after obtaining a commanding lead over a moderate team from Gloucestershire, came near suffering another ignominious defeat. The week has also been distinguished, except on the part of the representatives of this county, by many excellent scores; and generally it has been one of the most interesting of the season. The match with Gloucester is a certain "draw" at Old Trafford, but this year the contest was deprived of half its interest by the regretted absence of Mr. W. G. Grace and Mr. Cranston. For Lancashire Mr. Kemble was unable to play, and the team consisted of one amateur and ten professionals. The new Gloucestershire bowler, Murch, proved very troublesome, and had it not been for some serious shortcomings on the part of the fielders the total of the Lancashire innings would have been far short of what it was. Mr. Hornby played a fine innings, but was exceedingly fortunate on two occasions. He ought to have been run out, and subsequently he gave a fairly easy chance in the long field which was not taken.

In Gloucestershire's second innings, however, we had an exhibition of cricket as rare as it was brilliant. Mr. Radcliffe seemed bent on emulating Mr. Stoddart's feat on the same ground, and the style in which he cut and drove Mold was quite equal to that displayed by the famous Middlesex amateur. Mr. E. M. Grace was unlucky in both innings, and we fancy that, as the captain, he kept Murch on rather too long in Lancashire's first attempt. Mr. Grace, however, has one eminent virtue as a captain, and that is that he does not, when he is in with them, treat the professional members of the team as though he were a drill sergeant and they were being taught the goose step. When Lancashire went in the second time runs came with painful slowness, and six wickets were lost in getting 88 runs. Yates and Baker really won the match, and deserve every credit for the performance. The county has now played nine matches, of which it has lost four and won four.

The surprising intelligence from the Oval was quickly followed by the report of another unexpected event, namely, the defeat of Middlesex by Sussex. The success of the veteran Humphrey's "lobs" was one of the features of the match. Middlesex has twice defeated Lancashire, so that on public form we must rate ourselves below the south-eastern county. But Yorkshire also has beaten Middlesex and been vanquished in its turn by Lancashire and Sussex; and when these facts are weighed it will be seen that public form is a very unsafe guide in cricket. Somersetshire has inflicted a really crushing defeat on Gloucestershire. The two Graces were of little use, whilst on the other side Tyler and the two Palairets scored heavily; and Woods, Tyler, and Nichols bowled so well that Gloucester had to admit a severe defeat. The Rev. A. P. Wickham's wicket-keeping was again of great value to his side.

There was a refreshing amount of heavy scoring during the week. The match between Hall's and Sherwin's elevens, though not on paper a county contest, really possessed great interest, and was rendered remarkable by at least one fine innings on each side. Peel, who has not been well of late, showed the bowlers in an unmistakable way that he had quite recovered. He scored 150 and then succumbed to an indescribable ball from Sherwin. Arthur Shrewsbury replied with the still better score of 151 not out. There is a close resemblance here between Grace's 152 and Murdoch's 153 not out in the famous England *vs.* Australia match in 1880. In the Bradford match 735 runs were obtained for the loss of 24 wickets. The Yorkshiremen then went down to Taunton, and there Lord Hawke, whose retirement from the captaincy had been talked about by the misinformed, suddenly asserted his true character as a hard hitter and scored 126 in splendid style. Before he appeared in this match Lord Hawke had batted in seventeen innings, and his aggregate was 103 runs. George Ulyett, who is playing up to his best form this year, made 118 in the second innings, Yorkshire eventually winning by 262 runs. Wainwright captured 11 wickets in the course of the match; and the grand aggregate of runs was 950.

Somersetshire was by no means disgraced by this match. Of Mr. O. G. Radcliffe's splendid innings of 116 at Old Trafford we have previously spoken. Mr. Radcliffe, who is a Wiltshire man by birth, played for Somersetshire in 1885. He has two strokes of his own, says Dr. Grace, which have puzzled many a bowler. A ball well on the off side and breaking away from him he drives over cover-point's head; if it is breaking in to him, he pulls it perfectly square to leg. We saw one example at least of the latter stroke at Old Trafford, and we humbly say with the champion, "How on earth he makes it we know not." Another match in which the batsmen gave a fine exposition of the game was that between Kent and Notts, which unfortunately ended in a draw. The men of Kent, being on their native heath, hit splendidly, Mr. Fox leading with 103, Mr. Marchant following with 89; the total amounting to 382. The Notts men replied with 346, towards which Flowers scored 116 not out and Shrewsbury 82, the visitors total reaching 346. When Kent had lost five wickets (for 120) in the second innings the closure was applied, but there was not time for Notts to get the required runs (156), and the stumps were pulled up. It is an open question whether Notts would have got the runs had time permitted, seeing that Wright, Shrewsbury, and Dixon were out for 65. The aggregate number of runs scored in the match was 913 for 27 wickets, Notts being one man short in the first innings.

The minor counties—Derbyshire, we presume, amongst them—are pursuing a course quite as erratic as those in the first class. The aspiring blood of Warwickshire has, metaphorically, been shed by Essex, the bowling of Mead and Pickett being altogether too good for the Midlanders, although the latter had just previously shown remarkably good form in their encounter with Cheshire, from which they emerged victorious by an innings and 76 runs. Mr. Docker scored 163 against Brown and Bretherton, but against the Essex bowlers he did not get into double figures. The Warwickshire total against Cheshire, 495, is probably a record for the county. We ought not to omit mention of Wright's 95 in Cheshire's second innings. He and Davenport made 140 out of the total of 180 runs. The play in the Staffordshire and Leicestershire match was marked by some good batting and bad fielding. The Liecestershire men were weak in the field, one of them dropping three catches.

Two exceedingly brilliant batting performances were accomplished for Gloucestershire against Yorkshire at Sheffield in the second, and as it turned out the concluding, stage of the return match between these counties. By their feeble display on Monday when they lost seven wickets for 81 runs against Yorkshire's complete innings of 283, the Western team had practically lost whatever chance they ever possessed of winning; but on following on against a majority of 192, thanks to the superb batting of Radcliffe and Pullen and the steadier play of E. M. Grace and Sainsbury, they wiped off the arrears for the loss of only four wickets, and for a short space, at any rate, looked like putting their opponents in to get a good score. Unfortunately, no one, apart from the four batsmen named, was able to do himself justice, and in the end, though the second innings' total reached 222, Yorkshire had only 31 left to get, and as they succeeded in making them without loss, their victory was gained by ten wickets.

In the first part of the day the last three Gloucestershire wickets fell in twenty minutes for an additional ten runs, and then Radcliffe and E. M. Grace hit up 75 for the first partnership in the second attempt. Radcliffe made his fifty out of eighty-one in three-quarters of an hour by seven fours, four threes, two twos, and six singles. There was something like a collapse at 81, for in addition to Radcliffe, W. G. Grace who played on the first ball he received, and Painter were also dismissed; but then Pullen and Sainsbury, in an hour and a quarter, added no fewer than 123 runs. Pullen's cutting and off-side hitting were simply grand, and, save for a sharp chance to mid-on when sixty, he did not make a mistake. His figures included sixteen fours, three threes, and two twos; and as he richly deserved he was frequently cheered all round the ground during his innings and a gain on his retirement. Edward Grace made 16 of his 26 by four strokes in the first over, but subsequently batted carefully; and Sainsbury, who was missed before he had scored, afterwards played carefully and well during the hour and a half he was at the wickets. Between them, Pullen, Radcliffe, Sainsbury, and E. M. Grace scored 198 out of the total of 222.

The following are the positions of the first-class counties for the championship up to date:—

County.	Gloucester	Kent	Lancashire	Middlesex	Notts	Somerset	Surrey	Sussex	Yorkshire	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Surrey	W		W	W	W	W	—	WD	WW	5	2	1	9
Notts		D	W	L			L	WW	WW	5	2	1	8
Kent	D	—		WW	D	L		D		2	1	3	6
Lancashire ..	WW		—	LL	L	W	L	D	W	4	4	1	9
Somerset ...	W	W	L	D		—	L	D	L	3	4	1	8
Middlesex ...	W	LL	WW	—	W	D	L	L	L	4	5	1	10
Sussex	L	D	D	W	LL	—	LD	—	W	2	4	3	9
Yorkshire ...	WW		L	W	L	W	LL	L	—	4	3	2	9
Gloucester ...	—	D	LL	L		L	L	W	LL	1	7	1	9

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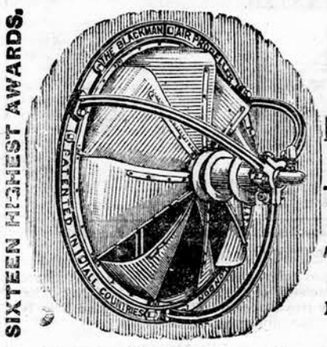

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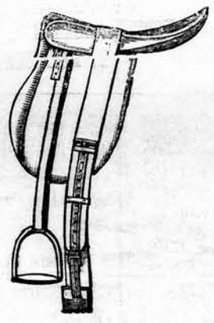

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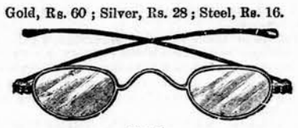

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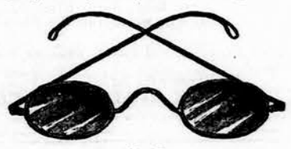

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